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XINHUA CITES HOLBROOKE ON U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

OW121213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Any U.S. decision to restore formal relations with Taiwan, as advocated by Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, would undermine U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China and jeopardize American strategic interests and "it would be highly dangerous," U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke said in Washington yesterday. According to foreign news reports, Holbrooke made the statement while testifying before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Holbrooke said, "Tensions in the Taiwan Strait area are at a 30-year low" since the United States severed relations with Taiwan and announced its recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government in January last year. As relations between Washington and Peking continue to improve, he said, "the likelihood of conflict in the Taiwan Strait area should continue to recede." He declared the important diplomatic step taken by the United States had been successful and "clearly in our interest." He said if the United States would restore "official relations" with Taiwan, it would be likely to heighten tensions in the Taiwan Strait.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

HK121333 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 80 p 7

"[Newsletter From America" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Yan: "U.S. Presidential Election Campaign Enters a New Stage"]

The marathon U.S. presidential election campaign finally concluded its 4-month-long primary elections at the state level on 3 June and entered a new stage. People called this day "super Tuesday" because on that day the last group of primary elections were held simultaneously in eight states, including three highly significant large states--California, Ohio and New Jersey. According to incomplete statistics on the Democratic primaries in the eight states, Carter won in Ohio and two other states. The delegates' votes he gained for the national convention in August increased to 1,934, far exceeding the 1,666 required for nomination. On the other hand, Kennedy won in California, New Jersey and three other states, and increased his delegate count from 853 to 1,052. In the Republican Party, since there were no other competitors, Reagan won a landslide victory.

By simple arithmetic, it seems a foregone conclusion that Carter and Reagan will be fighting for the presidency in the presidential election. However, people who are concerned about American politics still attach very great importance to this presidential campaign. This is because paying attention to the people's feelings which were demonstrated in the primary elections is a significant factor in forecasting the U.S. presidential election.

California is the most populous state in the United States, with 10.7 million people having registered for the primary. It was said that about 61 percent of them actually voted. Did this mean that the people were very enthusiastic about voting for the future president. [paragraph continues]

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Not at all. In addition to the namelists of the presidential candidates, the ballots in California included items on state legislation, the reelection of the state senators and asseblymen and so on. They were package votes. I discovered that what the people here were most concerned about was not the presidential election, but several important bills about state income tax, restriction on increases in rent, the increase in the tax on large oil companies and so on. On the day after the primary, the headline news story in the Los Angeles TIMES was not the results of the presidential primaries, but "three bills rejected!" The reason that the people here are not too concerned about the presidential primaries is certainly that it is almost a foregone conclusion that Carter and Reagan will be the two candidates for the presidency. It is also because the voters are not satisfied with either of them but have no alternative.

Now the presidential primaries are over. The next step will be the national conventions of the two parties for the nomination of their presidential candidates. The Republican Party has scheduled its convention for Detroit in July while the Democratic Party will hold its convention in New York in August. Things appear to be comparatively simple for the Republican Party because all those who withdrew from the election campaign have announced their support for Reagan. The party is united as one against the opponent and has in fact prepared a relatively huge fund for the campaign. At present, the problem of prime importance facing the party is who will be the vice presidential candidate. This is of great importance in determining whether or not the Republican Party will come to power. This is because of the fact that Reagan is now 69 years old is a great weakness, and people are worried about whether he can take up such heavy responsibilities. In addition, Reagan is very conservative and lacks the experience of working in Washington. It is thus urgently necessary to have an ideal coordinating figure in order to win more votes. There have been rumors about more than a dozen potential candidates. These include Senator Baker and former CIA Director Bush, who both withdrew from the presidential campaign. However, Reagan has been deliberately slow in letting people know what he has got up his sleeve.

The biggest current problem for the Democratic Party is that it is not united. On the evening of 3 June when celebrating the victories in the presidential primaries, Kennedy declared: "This evening is the first evening of the future campaign." This shows that although it is impossible for him to be nominated on the basis of the number of delegates' votes, he still wants to compete with Carter until the very end. Carter has expressed his wish to cooperate with Kennedy, however, it is very difficult to say what kind of results he will achieve. Kennedy and his supporters have repeatedly voiced their demand for a change in the election system of the national convention of the Democratic Party. This change would give the delegates a free choice and would not restrict them to the results of the primaries. This is meant to create conditions for Kennedy to be nominated. Nevertheless, it is generally held that it is not easy to change a system which was formed a long time ago. Many people have begun to worry that if this split inside the Democratic Party is not quickly changed, it is very likely that there will be serious consequences--Kennedy will not be nominated and Carter will not be elected.

At the moment, former Republican candidate Anderson has emerged during the presidential campaign. Since he announced not long ago that he would join the election campaign as an independent candidate, Anderson has won support in a number of states. In particular, many people have gradually shifted their support to Anderson, who has comparatively enlightened views. His supporters are not satisfied with either of the candidates of the two parties. In addition, recent public opinion polls have demonstrated that Anderson is very close to Carter. Carter is in fact very annoyed about the emergence of Anderson. Carter admitted that he will suffer more than Reagan if Anderson continues to campaign for the presidency.

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U.S. newspapers and magazines have already been discussing a new issue: In the presidential election in November, although it is not likely that Anderson will be elected, it is possible that he will get enough votes to prevent any presidential candidate from getting more than half of the votes. As a result, the House of Representatives will have to select the president according to the U.S. Constitution. This will be a situation which has not occurred in the United States in recent times.

Some time ago, Carter's election campaign committee felt that it would be good if Reagan were the Republican candidate. They did not think that Reagan was much of a match for Carter and could be easily beaten. However, such optimistic views have rarely been heard recently.

There are still 5 months until the presidential election on 4 November. No one can ever predict what will happen in the United States. However, no matter what happens, it will undoubtedly directly or indirectly affect the U.S. presidential election. Therefore, it is probably unwise to try to correctly predict today what will be the result 5 months from now.

HUGHES -LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO ANHUI

Attends Celebration Meeting

OW120327 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Over 1,000 people in Anhui and Hefei gathered in the Jianghuai Theater on the evening of 10 June to warmly celebrate the establishment of friendship ties between Anhui Province and the State of Maryland.

The hall was permeated by a warm and friendly atmosphere. The rostrum was decorated with the national flags of both China and the United States and a huge streamer with this slogan, "May the Friendship Between the Chinese and American Peoples Last Forever." At 2000 all the lights in the hall were lit. Prolonged applause broke out as Governor Hughes and other American friends entered accompanied by Governor and Madame Zhang Jingfu and others.

The celebration meeting was presided over by Vice Governor Hou Yong. In his speech, Governor Zhang Jingfu pointed out that it is in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples and is our common aspiration to promote Sino-American friendship and develop friendly and cooperative relations between Anhui and Maryland. He also said that the establishment of formal ties of friendship between Anhui and Maryland marks a new chapter in our relations of friendship and cooperation. He hoped that this flower of friendship, which is nurtured by both countries, will grow even fairer.

In his speech, Governor Hughes praised the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and recalled his various experiences in Anhui. He said "As governor of the State of Maryland I have signed many documents but I have never signed a more important document than this. Although we are separated by thousands of miles, there are many common interests of mutual concern. I am sure that the friendship between Maryland and Anhui will develop with the passage of time."

Governor Zhang Jingfu and Governor Hughes' speeches were intermittently punctuated by thunderous applause. During the meeting, silk banners were exchanged between Anhui and Maryland and the literary and art workers of Anhui and Hefei staged spectacular programs. After the performance, Governor Hughes and his daughter, Governor and Madame Zhang Jingfu and Vice Governor Hou Young ascended the stage and presented flower baskets to the performers and posed for a picture with them.

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Holds Press Conference

OW130152 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] At a press conference on the afternoon of 11 June, Maryland Governor Hughes said: I am very optimistic about the development of friendship and cooperation between the State of Maryland and Anhui Province. Asked by reporters about the significance of the Anhui-Maryland friendship ties in regard to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, Governor Hughes said: Anything that promotes friendship will help develop friendly relations between the two countries. Since the normalization of U.S.-China relations, many activities have been held to promote friendship. The State of Maryland will also contribute its share to promoting friendship between the two countries. The establishment of Maryland-Anhui sister ties has made U.S.-China friendly relations more intimate. To illustrate this point, Hughes said: The agreement on establishing Maryland-Anhui friendship ties was signed on 10 June. On 11 June the University of Maryland and the China University of Science and Technology jointly worked out an exchange program on the research and teaching of mathematics, natural sciences and technology. This program requires each party to annually send several research fellows and postgraduates to the other party for 1-2 years of study. This will greatly boost scientific and technological exchange and cooperation. It shows that the friendship ties agreement has borne positive fruit.

Governor Hughes enthusiastically answered the reporters' questions. He said: The two sides have similar and common interests. In the past few days, I have been most impressed by the Chinese people's friendliness and enthusiasm. We have also seen new building everywhere, which shows that your government is very concerned about its people's housing needs and that your people are engaged in construction with self-reliance. The people can create the world. He said: Our trip to Anhui Province has had the support of the people of Maryland. On returning home, we will be asked by the press what we have achieved and whether the trip was worthwhile. Our answer will be: It was absolutely worthwhile.

Governor Hughes' press conference was held at the (Daoxianglou) Guesthouse in Hefei and was attended by more than 20 people, including reporters from provincial and municipal information units and Anhui-based reporters of central information units.

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS CHINESE CONTACTS NIECE--Beijing, 7 June--An Overseas Chinese woman living in the United States has contacted her niece after a separation of more than 30 years, with the help of Chinese telephone operators. The search began when Liu Futing, of San Francisco called the Anyang Telecommunications Bureau in Henan Province, central China, and spoke to operator Ren Zhanbiao. She said she wanted to contact her niece Li Shuren and gave an out-of-date address and the name of a male relative, Li Shigong. The operator rang over 30 workplaces asking for Li Shigong, but without success. Then another operator joined the hunt, asking after Li Shuren, the niece, at households near the address given by the San Francisco woman. Eventually she found Li Shuren. Soon afterwards, aunt and niece, who are less than 10 years apart in age, were talking over old times on the telephone.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 7 Jun 80 OW]

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BREZHNEV MEETS WITH INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW

OW091835 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] XINHUA reports that Brezhnev met with Rao, the visiting Indian minister of external affairs, on 6 June in Moscow and held talks with him on the Afghanistan issue. According to a Western news agency report, Rao said at a press conference after the meeting that the talks had enabled both sides to understand each other's views more clearly. Rao stressed that India is particularly concerned about preserving Afghanistan's sovereignty and safeguarding its nonaligned stand. AFP says that the Rao visit to the Soviet Union achieved no results. Quoting Indian sources, AFP reported that Rao had hoped to see a more flexible Soviet attitude toward the Afghan issue. After his visit, Rao believes that the Soviet Union has not changed its stand on this issue. Additionally, Moscow had hoped that New Delhi would recognize the Kampuchean regime, but Rao evaded discussing this issue. According to a REUTER report, the Soviet press has not reported Rao's talk on the Afghan issue. In reporting the talks between Brezhnev and Rao, TASS reported only Brezhnev's views on the Afghan issue but did not mention India's.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT SOVIET ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK110950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 80 p 6

[Study notes by Yang Rusheng: "Complaint Need Not Be Loud"]

[Text] The weather in Moscow is somewhat abnormal this spring. One day it is as hot as summer, the next day it is snowing heavily. This ever-changing weather condition makes people all the more "downcast."

According to recent reports by Western correspondents from Moscow, there is a shortage of daily necessities in the Soviet Union as a result of last year's drop in agricultural production and stagnant industrial growth. The economic situation "has never been as dim as this spring." "The tension which envelops Moscow's marketplace has been aggravated by a feeling of frustration and despair," some people felt "crestfallen" as they stared at the empty shelves; others "chewed their lips" as they gazed at the expensive price tags. A man from Sukhumi near the Black Sea muttered to himself: "We have been providing for half the rotten fraternal socialist world from Cuba to Kampuchea. Now we have Afghanistan on our hands as well."

This kind of grumbling is justified. Of course there are many reasons why this so-called "most developed socialist country" has come to the present economic straits. An important one is that Moscow is sparing no money to buy hatchetmen to serve its hegemonist needs.

How much money has the Soviet Union spent on Cuba, Vietnam and Afghanistan? Moscow has always been tightlipped about this. According to an accepted estimate by the West, Moscow is giving Havana \$9 million and Hanoi \$3 million each day. Accumulated over a long period, this is quite a sum. There is no way to figure out how much the Kremlin has spent on Afghanistan.

The new tsar shifts this heavy burden onto the shoulders of the working people. How can the common people endure this? No wonder they are full of complaints.

As an ancient Chinese saying goes: "A complaint need not be loud; it is people who make it fearful." The resentment aroused by the hegemonist policy within the Soviet Union is now spreading like a prairie fire.

SHIJIE JINGJI ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET ECONOMY IN 1980'S

HK060347 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI No 3 in Chinese 10 Mar 80 pp 40-42

[Article by Lo Zhaohong: "The Development Tendency of the Soviet Economy in the 1980's"]

[Text] Although the growth rate of the Soviet Union's economy during all of the 1970's was the highest among the industrially developed countries, it was still on a continual decline and approaching a turning point in its development. What will its development be like in the 1980's? The answer depends on two factors: First, on the countermeasures the Soviet authorities take during this transitional period; in particular, changes that will be made in the economic management system. Second, the measures to solve the problems which are a carry-over from the 1970's and which have hindered the Soviet Union's economic development.

The economic reform in 1965 promoted Soviet economic development and reaped certain definite results. This was most evident in the performances during the 8th 5-year plan (1966-1970) which followed the reform. During that period, the annual growth rate of the Soviet national income, of the gross value of agricultural production and industrial labor productivity all surpassed the targets set for the 7th 5-year plan period. However, soon after the beginning of the 1970's, the fruits of the economic reform diminished. The push it had given to production gradually lost its momentum. New contradictions and a state of confusion appeared on the scene resulting in the decline of the economic growth rate. For example, during the 9th 5-year plan (1971-1975), the annual growth rate of the national income dropped to 5.7 percent from 7.7 percent during the preceding 5-year period. It further dropped to 4.2 percent from 1976 to 1978. Similarly, the annual growth rate of industrial production dropped from 8.5 percent to 7.4 percent, reaching only 5.1 percent from 1976 to 1978 and only 3.5 percent in the first 6 months of 1979. The Soviet authorities were naturally very much concerned with this trend. On the one hand, they adopted several minor stop-gap measures such as setting up joint companies, promoting material incentive systems, raising planned targets, criticizing the so-called "market socialist" viewpoints, reinforcing centralized leadership and so on. On the other hand, "resolutions" were adopted calling for preparations for new economic reforms.

To forecast the Soviet Union's economic development trend in the 1980's, it is most important to look at the results of the new reforms. For many years, the Soviet press has devoted much discussion to these reforms and the Soviet leadership has placed great hopes on them. When addressing the electorate in March last year, Leonid Brezhnev vowed solemnly that "no matter how complicated the reforms, they must be carried out, since without them we will not be able to accomplish anything." However, if we study the resolution promulgated in July 1979 and entitled "A Resolution To Promote Production Efficiency and Improve the Quality of Work Through Reforming and Improving Planning and Reinforcing the Economic Structure" (hereinafter called the New Resolution), it is found to be a conservative resolution which may be characterized as "loud thunder but small raindrops" (meaning all talk but little action and which avoids the difficult and dwells on the trivial. It fails to touch upon the fundamental problems which form the major factors hindering the development of the productive power in the production relationships. These factors are the enterprises' lack of internal motive power to propel production, the abnormal state of trying to find loopholes in state targets with the state being busily occupied plugging them up, and the failure to implement the concept that the workers are the owners of the means of production. It is likely that in the foreseeable future such fundamental problems cannot be solved. The New Resolution also fails to mention how to remove the capricious powers which stick to old ways and obstruct reforms. It merely mentions certain concrete measures to improve the system of fixing planned targets and to improve efficiency and the quality of products.

[paragraph continues]

As a matter of fact, the so-called capricious powers which stick to old ways mainly stem from cliques in the Soviet Union which have vested interests. If these interests are not met, then the Soviet Union cannot proceed with any important reforms. Even if a resolution is passed, it will attend to trifles to the neglect of essentials and may not even be carried out. Brezhnev admitted at the session last year of the Central Committee that "many of the decisions reached by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and at the meetings of ministers of the Soviet Government have not been carried out on schedule." The New Resolution was to be in effect as of 1 January this year. From all indications, it can hardly be expected to produce any prominent results. Thus, it can be conjectured that the 1980's Soviet economy will not develop speedily and that the falling growth rate cannot be basically corrected.

Other important factors affecting the development of the Soviet economy in the 1980's are the progress and results of the turn to intensive operation of farming and other enterprises and the measures taken to overcome the insufficiency in labor and in capital funds as well as the results of these measures. These latter factors had been in existence in the 1970's and even earlier, but have never been overcome. They will continue to affect the development of the Soviet economy in the 1980's. Some of the factors such as labor shortages may become even more pressing. Although it is not possible at the present moment to correctly assess the effects of these factors on the Soviet economy, it may be said according to the data on hand that their good and bad points are about evenly distributed.

In the 1980's, the shortage of labor and funds will be the important factors restricting the growth of the Soviet economy. After the 1970's, Soviet labor began to be in short supply, because of the noticeable drop in the birth rate and a gradual decrease in the number of youths coming of age and joining the labor force. According to "Labor Resources of the Soviet Union" published last year, the number of people coming of labor age between 1976 and 1980 was 11.2 million. It will drop sharply to 3.3 million between 1981 to 1985 and is expected to drop further between 1986 to 1990. At present, about 1 million workers and employees retire each year. The number of people retiring in the 1980's will increase by about 40 percent over that in the 1970's. This will bring about a situation in which each year the number of youths coming of age to work will not be sufficient to replace the number of people who retire. It is estimated that in the middle of the 1980's, the replenishment of Soviet labor will drop to zero. Quite naturally this will have adverse effects on the growth rate of the Soviet economy. To overcome the adverse effects of labor shortages on economic development, countermeasures may be taken such as increasing capital investments, improving the efficiency of the equipment and bringing about full mechanization and automation. But these measures will still be hampered by an insufficient supply of capital funds.

Profit remittances from industrial enterprises constitute the main source of capital funds. Unfortunately, the rate of profits of Soviet industrial enterprises fell sharply in the 1970's, dropping from 21.5 percent in 1970 to 14 percent in 1977. The fall in the profits rate of industry only indicates that the accumulation of funds will be affected but does not necessarily indicate a decrease in the absolute amount of profits thereby resulting in a decrease in capital construction investments. The gross volume of Soviet capital construction investments in recent years has already reached 120 to 130 billion rubles a year. It is no longer possible to make any large increases. On the other hand, the demand for more investments is increasing. In particular, investments in the development of crude oil, coal and other energy sources have greatly increased since the shifting of their centers to Siberia and the Far East. At the same time, consequent upon the technological revolution in the 1980's, expenditures devoted to environmental protection will double. Hence, the contradictions between the sources of capital funds and their demand will become all the more acute during the 1980's. Moreover, as a result of the Soviet Union seeking world hegemony and carrying out aggressive and expansionist activities everywhere, its international reputation has been downgraded and the opportunities for using foreign capital will assuredly decrease as compared with the preceding 10-year period.

In the 1970's, the Soviet Union greatly readjusted its economic strategy, changing from extensive to intensive operations of enterprises. On the one hand, this was to suit the conditions of the technological revolution. On the other, it was made necessary by the increasing restrictions on the factors affecting extensive operation such as the fact that more labor and more investments are required for building new plants as well as by the need to rectify the weak points in the Soviet economy: the low level of technology, low efficiency and poor quality of products. Commencing from the 10th 5-year plan, the Soviet authorities adopted as their "economic development long-range general guideline" the intensive form of operation aimed at improving efficiency and quality and speeding up technological advancement. In their essays last year on the New Resolution, Kosygin, Baybakov and other Soviet party and government leaders all mentioned that in formulating the basic guideline for the Soviet Union's economic and social development under the 11th 5-year plan and before 1990, intensified operation should be the guideline for the "main road leading to tapping new and replenished sources for the growth of the economy. It thus appears that the guideline of intensified operation will be the main factor in promoting Soviet economic development in the 1980's.

Aside from generating such glaring defects as a backward state of technology in agriculture and other industrial departments and low production efficiency, extensive operation in the Soviet economy has produced other defects such as too long a capital construction period, too large a scale of capital construction and too many capital construction projects undertaken at the same time. These resulted in the wide scattering of capital, manpower and material resources, and were the main causes contributing to poor investment results. To rectify them, certain countermeasures were taken in the 10th 5-year plan. First, over one-third of the capital construction investments were spent on the technical rebuilding of existing enterprises. This brought about some improvements in investment results. From 1971 to 1975, the growth rate in capital construction investments surpassed the growth rate in the national income (the pertinent figures were 7 percent and 5.7 percent respectively). In the last 3 years, the situation has changed and the growth rate of national income has surpassed capital construction investments. For example, capital construction investments in 1976 and 1977 increased 4 percent over the preceding year but the increase in national income for these 2 years was 5.9 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. Second, progress was made in specialization and coordination work. The all-purpose comprehensive plants of the past were gradually converted into specialized plants, becoming more or less suited to the requirements of modern production. Third, the proportion of good-quality products in the gross output increased from 5.2 percent in 1975 to 11.4 percent in 1978. However, on the whole, the economic intensification work did not progress very smoothly and generally failed to produce the desired results. At one time, Brezhnev voiced his dissatisfaction at the slow progress of the intensification guideline. The 10th 5-year plan specified that 90 percent of the increase in the growth value of industrial output should be derived from improving the labor productivity rate. However, this target can hardly be fulfilled since according to an article by Baybakov, what has now been achieved is only 75 percent. It is estimated that the advantageous factors mentioned above will continue to exist in the 1980's. The New Resolution has clearly specified that capital construction funds must first be spent on rebuilding existing enterprises and technical renovation. Only when neither rebuilding nor renovation can meet the needs of the national economy for a specific product will new construction be permitted. Measures of this kind do have certain promotional effects on the development of the Soviet economy. However, the many hindrances affecting investment results and technological progress have not yet been removed. Hence, the improvement of the efficiency rate will continue to be a slow one.

As to rectifying the imbalance in the proportionate relationship of the economy, it appears that certain progress will be made in the 1980's. Last year, Brezhnev, Kosygin and others repeatedly urged that the imbalance be rectified and that the planning departments take appropriate measures to insure the balanced development of the national economy.
[paragraph continues]

In this connection it may perhaps be mentioned that the phenomenon of Soviet agriculture holding back the progress of the national economy for a prolonged time may possibly be alleviated in the 1980's. The measures for setting up joint agricultural and industrial enterprises instituted in the 1970's will be continued. Last July the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party adopted a resolution on "further developing Soviet agriculture" which specified that in the first half of the 1980's agriculture would be provided with more capital funds, farm machines, chemical fertilizer and electric power, that specialization and coordination in agriculture would be further promoted and that the internal proportionate relationship of agriculture would be readjusted. It appears that the target of 1 ton of grain per person can be achieved by 1990.

However, it must be pointed out that the imbalance in the Soviet economy cannot be fundamentally resolved. Military expansion, war preparedness and carrying out external aggression have been the fixed guidelines of the Soviet leadership. This has basically restricted readjusting the proportionate relationship of the national economy, as demonstrated by the fact that over a prolonged period of time, the A-type industry, particularly the machine building industry, which is closely related to the war industry, has always enjoyed the position of priority development. Viewed in this light, the effects of readjusting the proportionate relationship are extremely limited.

Upon a careful analysis of the above factors, I believe that the Soviet economy in the 1980's can hardly achieve a trend of rapid development. It is likely that the speed of the growth rate will continue to be downward, although no great recession will be in sight. In all probability, the growth will be slow and relatively stable. It is certain that the target of an average annual growth of 4.7 percent in the national income mentioned in the 10th 5-year plan cannot be achieved. Even if the 1980 target of a 4 percent increase were achieved, the average annual growth rate of the national income for the entire 10th 5-year plan period (1976-1980) would be around 4 percent. In the 1980's the growth rate of the Soviet economy will probably drop further. The average annual growth rate of the national income can possibly be maintained at about 3.5 percent. This rate is lower than what the Soviet authorities anticipated but is possibly higher than the estimates made by Western scholars.

What effects will this trend of development of the Soviet economy have on the world economy as a whole in the 1980's? The world is intimately concerned with this problem. In my estimation, the following points are more or less certain:

First, the disparity between the economic power of the Soviet Union and the United States will be further reduced. Clearly, what was mentioned above about the low growth rate of the Soviet economy was in comparison with the past, but compared with the United States it is still higher. In 1960, the Soviet Union's gross value of industrial production and the national income were both 60 percent of those of the United States. At present they have gone up to 80 and 67 percent. It can be forecast that at the close of the 1980's the contrast between the economic power of the Soviet Union and the United States will evolve in favor of the Soviet Union.

Second, the Soviet Union will from time to time inject certain disturbing factors into the world economy. For example, minor vacillations may be stirred up in the world's grain market, the supply of energy, or gold speculation.

Third, the growth in the economic power of the Soviet Union will reinforce its power to seek world hegemony and encourage it to take bolder steps. The danger of war will thus increase. People in the world must not forget that the Soviet seekers of world hegemony welcomed the coming of 1980 with tanks and the roar of big guns in Afghanistan. The "theory of limited sovereignty" has exceeded the limits of the circle of its big family and reached a nonaligned nation of the Third World. This big event is well worth the world people's deep concern.

CHINESE LEADERS MOURN OHIRA'S DEATH

Hua Guofeng Message

OW121639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message of condolence to Masayoshi Ito, acting prime minister of Japan, on the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. The message reads:

Shocked and grieved to learn of the untimely demise of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, I wish to convey to you the deep condolences of the Chinese Government and people. Prime Minister Ohira was a far-sighted statesman of world eminence and an old and esteemed friend of the Chinese people who worked for and made an important contribution to the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and promotion of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The cause of Sino-Japanese friendship has suffered a great loss in his death. His visit to China last year and my own recent visit to Japan at his invitation laid a solid foundation for a relationship of peace, friendship and cooperation between our two countries as they advance toward the 21st century. Prime Minister Ohira once said that Sino-Japanese friendship was not the asset of China and Japan alone, but should be the asset of Asia and the world as well. I am sure that his wish will come true. Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation will continue to grow and develop and contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world. The Chinese and Japanese peoples will live in friendship from generation to generation. Please convey my deep sympathies to Mrs. Ohira and the other members of the bereaved family.

Deng Xiaoping Message

OW121651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and his wife Zhuo Lin cabled Japan's Acting Prime Minister Masayoshi Ito today, extending condolences on the death of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. The message reads: Deeply grieved by the sad news of the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. He did much over the years to promote Sino-Japanese relations and help preserve peace in Asia and the world. He will always be remembered by the Chinese people. Please convey our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Ohira and other members of the bereaved family.

Deng Yingchao, Huang Hua Messages

OW121653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, sent a message of condolence to the Japanese Acting Prime Minister Masayoshi Ito today expressing her deep grief on the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua also sent a message to his counter-part Saburo Okita, extending deep regrets on the death of the Japanese prime minister.

PRC ENVOY IN TOKYO EXTENDS CONDOLENCES

OW120805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 (XINHUA)--Ambassador Fu Hao and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy here today called at the Japanese prime minister's office to express condolences on the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Later the Chinese ambassador called at Mr. Ohira's residence to extend sincere condolences and sympathy with Prime Minister Ohira's family.

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XINHUA CITES NEWSWEEK ON VIETNAMESE CONTROL OVER LAOS

OW111255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)--A NEWSWEEK correspondent indicated recently that the Vietnamese are now in charge in Laos. He quoted a former Lao official who recently defected as saying, "It's not the Laotian Government that governs anymore. It's the Vietnamese Embassy."

The correspondent, Andrew Nagorski who spent two weeks in Laos, said in his report that Vietnamese troops hunt down Meo tribesmen, fight with guerrillas who are opposed to the Vietnamese occupation in southern Laos, and search the Mekong River for refugees fleeing into Thailand. Civilian "advisers" hold key administration posts. "Even Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane's bodyguards are Vietnamese," he said.

The report said, "There are other prominent foreigners in Vientiane these days--the Soviets. At least 1,000 Russians are working as mechanics, teachers and builders.... On weekends, the capital city's central market is overrun with Soviet advisers." But "local merchants find the Russians overbearing shoppers." "They are even more obnoxious than the Americans were in the old days," said one foreign resident of Vientiane.

The report said the Vietnamese-Russian grip on Laos is one reason for the mass exodus from the country. "Political pressures and bleak economic conditions have led tens of thousands of peasants and former government functionaries to cross the Mekong River into Thailand," it said. "Since 1975, Laos has lost one-tenth of its population" and the exodus is continuing.

It said, "Many Laotians feel victimized by Vietnam's soldiers. They are even more resentful of the officials and bureaucrats from Hanoi who monopolize the country's political life." "Among some Laotian officials, patience is wearing thin. 'Everyone wants to be his own person,' a government worker insisted. 'No one wants to be dominated by others.'"

THAI DEFENSE ACADEMY GROUP VISITS KUNMING

HK120947 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Summary] The Thai National Defense Academy visiting group left for Shanghai by plane on 8 June after concluding its visit in Kunming. This group arrived in Kunming from Beijing on 5 June. That evening, the Kunming PLA units gave a banquet to welcome the visiting guests. Kunming PLA units Deputy Commander Zha Yusheng received all members of the group before the banquet. While in Kunming, the group visited the Yunnan Nationalities Institute and a number of scenic spots.

Deputy Chief of Staff of the Kunming PLA units Zhang Shuifa, Deputy Principal of the Infantry School of the Kunming PLA units (Cui Xin), responsible persons of circles concerned (Dai Jinglin), (Li Kunji), (Lin Youfeng) and others were at the airport to welcome and bid farewell to the group.

XINHUA: ANTI-SOVIET DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN KABUL

OW121955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 12 (XINHUA)--The situation has become tense in Kabul, where massive demonstrations have been taken place in the past few days and activities of the freedom-fighters on the outskirts are gaining momentum day by day, according to reports from Kabul.

It is reported that to suppress the Afghan people and defend Kabul, the Soviet troops have increased to 40,000.

A member of the Political Committee of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan told XINHUA here today that the present struggle waged by citizens in Kabul is more "severe, vigorous and open" than before. Demonstrations of different sizes are being held every day in the city, he added.

Students of closed schools and universities are the main force in the activities against the Soviet occupation. The long oppressed girl students also organized themselves and came out of schools and universities besieged by Soviet tanks to hold demonstrations against the Soviet invaders.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the end of last year, people in Kabul have distributed many anti-Soviet letters. This action was taken only at night in the past. Now it takes place in the day time.

Military activities in the suburbs of the capital have also increased. A great number of freedom-fighters including many defected Afghan troops are fighting in mountain areas to the southwest, northwest and north of Kabul.

Facing the situation, the Soviet Union sent a great amount of forces to encircle the Afghan fighters with the assistance of constant bombardments by their helicopter gunships and other planes. But the Soviet invaders failed to encircle the freedom-fighters completely, because it is very difficult to cut off entirely the links among mountains, from which the freedom-fighters often attacked enemy posts and other installations at night and ambushed the enemy by taking advantage of the favourable terrain.

AFGHAN REBEL LEADERS DESCRIBE SITUATION TO XINHUA REPORTER

OW121935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, June 12 (XINHUA)--Prof. S. al-Mojadedi, and Mohammad Yunis Khalis, leaders of the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan, maintained that Soviet refusal to have anything to do with the three-member committee appointed by the Islamic foreign ministers on Afghanistan means that the Soviet Union attempts to force the committee and Islamic countries to hold talks with the Karmal regime, thus imposing this Soviet created regime on them. The two leaders also talked about the current situation in Afghanistan when they received XINHUA correspondents separately here today.

Referring to political solution to the Afghan problem, Prof. S. al-Mojadedi, who is vice-chairman of the alliance and also president of the National Liberation Front of Afghanistan, stressed that first of all, the Soviet Union must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Then let the Afghan people decide their destiny and have the freedom to choose their own government.

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He said every day a lot of innocent Afghan people are killed or wounded, and houses burnt. There was no such precedent in Afghan history. Soviet atrocities are complete violations of the international law. "So long as a single Soviet soldier remains in Afghanistan, the Afghan people will fight to the end," he added firmly. He appealed to the peace-loving countries in the world to further support and assist the struggle of the Afghan people. Mohammad Yunis Khalis who is also chairman of the Islamic Party (Khalis group) said that he firmly opposed Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and the establishment of a pro-Soviet regime. He said the Soviet Union will not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan of its own accord. However, they will be definitely forced to pull out, he noted. He also condemned Soviet troops for using gas to poison the students. He said these atrocities show Soviet madness.

PAKISTAN REITERATES REFUSAL TO TALK WITH KARMAL REGIME

OW121237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Pakistan yesterday reaffirmed its refusal to talk directly with the Soviet-backed Karmal regime in Afghanistan, according to reports from Islamabad.

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Kabul's proposal for talks "disregarded the existing realities". He pointed out that the Islamic foreign ministers' conference at an emergency session in January had suspended Kabul's membership of the conference and precluded contacts with the present Kabul regime.

The spokesman expressed deep disappointment at the negative reaction of the official Soviet media to the standing committee on Afghanistan established by the Islamic countries to seek a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis. He said that the Soviet attitude was contrary to the overwhelming world sentiment on the issue.

A TASS dispatch published by PRAVDA on June 8 accused the committee of attempting to put the Afghan resistance groups on a par with the "lawful government in Afghanistan". The dispatch made it clear that the Soviet Union would have nothing to do with the committee.

The committee was set up in Islamabad last month at the Islamic foreign ministers' conference, comprising Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Secretary General Habib Chatti of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The committee had its first meeting in Tehran last week and authorized Chatti to establish contacts with the Soviet Union and the other parties to the Afghan crisis, including the rebels fighting in Afghanistan.

BANGLADESH POLITICAL LEADERS DENOUNCE SOVIET AFGHAN INVASION

OW121607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Dacca, June 12 (XINHUA)--Three distinguished political leaders in Bangladesh in recent interviews with a XINHUA correspondent here have strongly condemned Soviet armed aggression in Afghanistan and have demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

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Sabur a Khan [as received], president of the Muslim League, said yesterday that the armed invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet social-imperialists not only smothers the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, but also directly threatens Pakistan and Iran, and endangers the peace and stability of all Asian countries as well as the rest of the world.

He stressed that the destiny of Afghanistan should be decided by the Afghan people, but not by Moscow.

He pointed out that the Afghan people are a brave and heroic people, who have a glorious tradition in combating imperialism and colonialism.

"We believe," he said, "the Afghan people will persist in the struggle and will surely push back the Soviet invaders from Afghanistan territory". The final victory will belong to the Afghan people, he added.

President of the Japtiya League, Ataur Rahman Khan said, "We, like all the peace-loving peoples of the world, strongly condemn the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan and demand that the Soviet troops immediately withdraw from that country." He said that Afghanistan cannot maintain peace, neutrality, independence and sovereignty without Soviet troop withdrawals.

He also called on the peoples in Asian countries to unite in their own interests and support each other in safeguarding national independence and developing their national economies.

Mahazur Rahman, chairman of the Freedom Fighters Association, said that Soviet troops must withdraw immediately from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide their own destiny without any foreign intervention.

VICE PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS BANGLADESH DELEGATION

OW101633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Zhao Ziyang met with an educational delegation from Bangladesh led by State Minister of Education Abdul Baten in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, Vice-Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly exchanges between China and Bangladesh have increased and friendship between the two peoples has grown steadily. Now we have a common task before us, that is, to improve the living standards of the people and raise their cultural and educational levels. We should learn from each others to make up each other's deficiencies and make common progress."

Mr. Abdul Baten gave an account of the achievements the Bangladesh people had scored in the economic, educational and other fields under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman. He said he was satisfied with the results of the talks he had yesterday with Chinese Acting Minister of Education Zhang Chengxian.

The Bangladesh ambassador to China, Mr. M.M. Rezaul Karim, was present.

Also present were acting Minister Zhang Chengxian and Vice-President of Beijing University Shen Keqi.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on June 8 and was honoured at a banquet hosted by the Chinese Ministry of Education yesterday.

DENG YINCHAO CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE

Announces Upcoming Poher PRC Visit

OW121941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 12 (XINHUA)--President of the French Senate Alain Poher has accepted an invitation to visit China.

This was announced by Vice-Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Deng Yingchao at a luncheon given here today by the president of the French Senate in honour of the Chinese NPC delegation she leads.

President Alain Poher stressed in his speech at the luncheon the importance of promoting friendship and understanding between the French and Chinese peoples at a time when the world is exposed to the danger of war. He said: "For my part, as I had the opportunity of expressing to Chairman Hua Guofeng, I wish that the friendly ties between our two peoples be strengthened in order that we can enrich our own experience and traditions to cope with such a worrying future under the most favourable conditions.

"It is important for us to promote the friendship and understanding between our peoples at a time when the whole world is exposed to the war caused by the confrontation of the biggest military powers."

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao said in reply: "Over the last few days, we have been immersed in the French people's profound friendly feelings for the Chinese people. This vivid experience reinforces our conviction that the friendship between our two peoples comes from the bottom of their hearts. It is sincere and has a solid foundation, for whether in the defence of national independence and the construction of their countries or in the struggle against aggression and expansion and for safeguarding world peace, they share the same will and faith as well as the same desire to support and cooperate closely with each other."

Before the luncheon, Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao and the members of the Chinese delegation had a meeting with President Alain Poher.

At the meeting she conveyed to President Poher the kind regards of Chairman of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee Ye Jianying, Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping. She also extended to him an invitation to visit China, which was accepted with pleasure.

After the luncheon, members of the Chinese delegation visited the Senate which was in a public session. Vice-President of the Senate Etienne Dailly interrupted the meeting to announce the presence of the Chinese NPC delegation and bid it welcome. All the senators present stood up and greeted the Chinese guests with warm applause.

Members of the delegation then had a meeting with the France-China friendship group of the Senate. They were welcomed in a speech by Vice-President of the group Robert Laucournet.

Earlier in the morning, Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao and all members of the NPC delegation visited the Renault automobile plant at Flins, about half an hour drive from Paris on the superhighway.

During the briefing at the plant, the vice-chairman asked specific questions about the working conditions of the workers. When touring an assembly workshop, she shook hands with a worker and had a brief conversation with him.

Hosts Return Banquet

OW130254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 12 (XINHUA)--The visit of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress to France "is not only conducive to enhancing the friendly cooperation between the parliaments of our two countries, but will also serve to promote the Sino-French relations in all fields," said Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, at the return banquet which she gave at the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

Referring to the talks between the Chinese NPC delegation and the presidents and members of the French National Assembly and Senate in the last few days, she said: "Our two sides have extensively exchanged views on international problems of common interest, on cooperation between the Chinese N. P. C. and the French National Assembly and on the prospects of developing the relations between our two countries. These conversations have further deepened our mutual understanding. We shall return to China loaded with the profound friendship of the French people. I sincerely wish that the friendship between the Chinese and French peoples will flow forever like the eternal Seine," she concluded.

President of the French National Assembly Jacques Chaban-Delmas said in reply: "Your visit will have a significance which goes beyond that of what can be the most successful friendly visit by one parliament to another." He went on to say, "In a world which is obviously disquieting and dangerous, where peace has been broken in a number of areas and menaced in some other areas, it is essential that the peace-loving people unite their efforts.

The Chinese and French peoples, acting in the interest of peace, are certainly able to concert, to cooperate and develop their friendship. Of course, it is not peace at any price. It is not any kind of peace. It is the peace of independent men, the only peace that we as well as you can think of," he stressed.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao exchanged greetings with old friends and new acquaintances as she walked round the hall making toasts. She told Vice-Admiral of the Navy Philippe de Gaulle, the son of the late President General Charles de Gaulle: "Chairman Mao Zedong and General Charles de Gaulle had made the decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and France. De Gaulle will live forever in our memory. Two members of our delegation will go on my behalf to Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises to lay flowers before his tomb." She also had a photo taken together with Philippe de Gaulle and his wife.

Present at the banquet were President of the French National Assembly and Madame Jacques Chaban-Delmas, vice presidents of the assembly, secretaries of the National Assembly Bureau, presidents of various National Assembly commissions, the presidents of the France-China friendship groups of the National Assembly and Senate, and the president of the Franco-Chinese Friendship Association. Earlier in the afternoon, Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao and other members of the NPC delegation had talks with Maurice Couve de Murville, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly.

SINO-GERMAN SYMPOSIUM ENDS IN SHANGHAI

OW111615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Shanghai, June 11 (XINHUA)--A China-West Germany symposium on planning and management of scientific research ended here today.

The symposium, attended by over 200 Chinese managerial personnel in scientific research and eight experts from the Federal Republic of Germany, heard 16 reports by the guests on management of scientific research in West Germany as well as their experience in this area. The participants also discussed such subjects as national planning in the management of research work, management of scientific research in enterprises, data processing in such management, policy governing scientific researches and financial management.

The symposium was sponsored by China's State Scientific and Technological Commission under the scientific and technological cooperation agreement signed between the two countries. The symposium opened in Beijing on May 26 and was moved here in its latter stage.

HUANG HUA CONTINUES VISIT TO SCANDINAVIA

Arrives in Norway

OW121533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party arrived here from Sweden this morning for a three-day official visit to Norway at the invitation of his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund. The Chinese foreign minister was greeted at the Oslo Airport by Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian Ambassador to China Tancred Ibsen who had been back home on a special trip for Huang Hua's visit, and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Norway Tsung Wentzu.

Speaking to newsmen in the airport guest-room, Huang Hua said, "The starting point of our foreign policy is to oppose aggression and expansion and to safeguard the world peace." "I will have talks with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund on international issues of common concern and bilateral relations. I believe that my current visit to Norway will be productive and enjoyable, and that there are broad prospects for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries," he added. The day before ending his 3-day official visit to Sweden, Huang Hua visited the Swedish state-owned ore mine Limite Company in Kiruna in the company of Swedish Minister of Industry Nils G. Asling. Seeing him off at the Stockholm Airport were Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, other officials from the Swedish Foreign Ministry and Chinese Ambassador Cao Keqiang.

Meets With Iran's Qotbzadeh

OW130108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 12 (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his Iranian counterpart Sadeq Qotbzadeh who is also visiting Norway met here today. During the meeting, the two foreign ministers exchanged views on the situation in northwest Asia and on the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Meets Norwegian King, Premier

OW131012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 12 (XINHUA)--King Olav V of Norway received Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the royal palace this morning and had a cordial talk with him. The Chinese foreign minister called on Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli at noon today. He told him that Premier Hua Guofeng, the Chinese Government and people are looking forward to his official visit to China in September. Nordli spoke of his pleasure to visit China and expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund gave a dinner in honour of his Chinese counterpart in the evening. At the dinner, the two ministers expressed gratification over the friendly relations and the increasing contacts between the two countries. They held their first round of talks, in the afternoon.

XINHUA NOTES DEATH OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER AMENDOLA

OW080238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 7 (XINHUA)--Some 10,000 people today attended the funeral here for the veteran Italian communist Giorgio Amendola, who died on June 5. Amendola joined the Italian Communist Party in 1929 and had been a member of its Central Committee since 1956. He was many times elected member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and a member of the European Parliament since 1976.

At the funeral, Italian Communist Party General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer praised Amendola for his dedication to the struggle against fascism and for the realization of socialism in Italy. Present at the funeral were Italian President Alessandro Pertini, President of the Chamber of Deputies Leonilde Jotti and President of the European Parliament Simone Veil.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT AGRICULTURE, BUDGET DISAGREEMENTS IN EC

HK121110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 June 80 p 7

[News analysis by Chai Xiangqian: "The Part Is Subordinate to the Whole--West European Unity as Seen From the European Community's Economic War"]

[Text] The dispute between Britain, France and West Germany on sharing the budget of the European Community has lasted as long as 2 years. A compromise has recently been reached. The 30 May foreign minister's conference of the nine European Community countries in Brussels reached an agreement, reducing Britain's shared quota of the community's budget by two-thirds, or by 1.57 billion pounds in 1980 and 1981. The amount for 1982 is more or less the same. The amount of Britain's reduction in the budget will be shared by the nine member countries.

In return, Britain has also made a concession on increasing the prices of agricultural products and sales of mutton and fish. At the conference of agricultural ministers of the European Community, various countries also reached an agreement, and decided to increase the price of agricultural products by an average of 5 percent in 1980 and 1981. They have also stipulated paying a meat price subsidy to sheep raisers. In this way, the "sheep war" between Britain and France which has gone on for several years has also ended.

At the two recent conferences of the heads of the European Community, the issue of Britain's share of the budget has been the main issue under discussion. During each conference, the argument between Britain and the other countries, particularly between Britain and France was very heated. They failed to reach a unanimous agreement which caused a very deep crack within the community.

Why did the issue of sharing the budget of the European Community become so fierce with none of the sides willing to make a concession?

The fact is that the European Community has a yearly budget of 10 billion pounds (U.S. \$25 billion) which is shared by each member country. It is based on the tariff income of various countries, the difference in price revenues of agricultural products imported from non-community countries, and the retail sales revenues of commodities in the countries.

Some 70 percent of this large budget is spent on agricultural funds. This is to insure the prices of the community's agricultural products, subsidize the farmers of various countries, insure the income of the farmers and promote agricultural development. Britain maintains that this method of sharing the budget is "unfair." The reason: With the exception of Italy and Ireland, Britain is comparatively poor. In the 1980 budget, Britain had to pay 2,023 million pounds and only received 1,015 million pounds in subsidies from the agricultural funds. Britain's net share was 1,008 million pounds, thus making it shoulder the largest share. Britain traditionally imports foodstuffs and raw material. The tariff income is high and their trade with the Commonwealth countries, that is non-community countries, is also high. This is why their burden resulting from the difference in price revenues of agricultural products, is heavier. On the other hand, although the number of farmers in Britain is small, their farming efficiency is high. Therefore, the compensation they receive from agricultural funds is far less than that received by French and Irish farmers whose output is low. On top of the recent poor economy in the country, with inflation soaring to 21.8 percent, Britain naturally does not want to suffer this loss.

Britain also has an ace in its hand. That is the issue of the prices of agricultural products. The eight countries including France and Italy had already put forward the plans at the Luxembourg conference on increasing the prices of agricultural products by an average of 5 percent. Britain did not agree, forming an antagonistic situation.

The issue of sharing the budget was also involved in the issue of the "sheep war" between Britain and France. Britain is well-known for raising sheep. The quality of their mutton is high and the prices are low. Britain's mutton and New Zealand's low-priced mutton are sold through Britain in the community, particularly in France. According to the stipulations of the community's Rome Treaty, industrial products and agricultural products can be freely circulated within the community without the obstacles of national boundaries, tariffs or quotas. Because of the onslaught of low-priced mutton from Britain and New Zealand, France ignored the European Community and stopped importing mutton from Britain. France used the excuse that the community's mutton market had not been properly organized, but in fact, the purpose was to prevent French sheep raisers from suffering losses. This caused the disagreement between Britain and France on the issue of sheep to sharpen.

The economic war within the community has pointedly reflected the different economic interests of the various countries of the European Community. However, these problems are not purely economic ones. Inevitably, various countries also have to consider political advantages and disadvantages. The alliance of the West European countries is the main concern. Any cracks in West Europe are advantageous to Soviet hegemonic expansion and are not favorable to the development of the West European countries. Therefore, during this conference, various sides were still more concerned about the whole situation, and reached an agreement.

These conferences of the community's foreign ministers and agricultural ministers have finally solved the disputes that had dragged on for years. They are welcomed by West European public opinion. British Foreign Secretary Carrington told the community on 2 June: "With this arrangement, Britain can now play her role in further developing the internal and foreign policies of the community without that increasingly annoying dissatisfaction." His words did not reflect the feelings of Britain alone.

BRIEFS

BEIJING FRENCH BOOKS EXHIBIT--Beijing, 4 Jun--The French books exhibit, opened recently at the Beijing Art Gallery, has attracted large crowds. It is reported that the three exhibition rooms receive about 2,000 viewers on the average each day. The exhibit is sponsored by the China Books Import Company. More than 10,000 books and journals are provided by some 150 French publishing houses. The books on display include natural sciences social sciences, textbooks for college, middle and primary schools and reading materials for young people. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 4 Jun 80 OW]

YUGOSLAV LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS ELECTS DORONJSKI PRESIDENT

OW130300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (XINHUA)--Stevan Doronjski has been elected president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Stevan Doronjski, hitherto a substitute president of the league Presidency, was elected today at a Presidency meeting called immediately after the 11th plenum of the 11th league Central Committee.

In accordance with a decision just approved by the Central Committee on the adjustment of the authority and working method of the Presidency, Doronjski has been chosen to serve for one year, including the time he has spent as substitute president since October 23, 1979 when he took up the post as proposed by President Josip Broz Tito.

YUGOSLAV WOMEN'S DELEGATION CONCLUDES BEIJING VISIT

Meets With Kang Keqing

OW280518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Yugoslav conference for women's social position affairs met here this evening with Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation. The delegation is led by Vjera Kovacevic, chairman of the conference. After a cordial conversation, Kang Keqing hosted a dinner in honour of the guests. Present were Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, and Mrs. Ostojic. The Yugoslav delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

Departs Beijing

AU111155 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] Beijing--A delegation of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia led by its President, Vjera Kovacevic, concluded its 2-week visit to China yesterday. Prior to departing from Beijing, Vjera Kovacevic said that the delegation, which visited three Chinese provinces and the cities of Shanghai and Beijing, was exceptionally warmly received everywhere.

The delegation of Yugoslav women visited a number of factories, children's institutions, workers settlements, schools, nursery schools and many cultural-historic monuments.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BARBADOS PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Hua Guofeng

OW121223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng and visiting Barbados Prime Minister John Michael Geoffrey Manningham Adams, meeting in the Great Hall of the People here this morning, exchanged views on the current international situation and expressed concern at the tense situation in certain regions. They found during the talks that their views converged on many issues.

The Barbados side expressed appreciation for China's position that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, should be treated on an equal footing, and expressed the hope that unity and cooperation between Barbados and China will grow stronger.

The Chinese side reiterated its support for the peoples of various countries in their struggle against hegemonist aggression, expansion and interference in other countries' internal affairs; and support of oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle for national independence and liberation. The Chinese side also expressed hope for growing friendship between China and Barbados and other countries in the Caribbean region.

Taking part in the talks on the Barbados side were Henry Forde, minister of external affairs and attorney general; Lloyd B. Brathwaite, minister of agriculture, food and consumer affairs; and Hafford Philmore Brazane Babb, permanent secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hao Zhongshi, vice-minister of agriculture; Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of culture; and Wang Tao, Chinese ambassador to Barbados.

Places Wreath at Heroes' Monument

OW121225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Barbados Prime Minister John Michael Geoffrey Manningham Adams and the members of the government delegation led by him placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes on Tiananmen Square in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin here this morning. The silk ribbon on the wreath bore the inscription: "The Barbados people and government salute the heroes of the people."

The distinguished guests from Barbados observed a silence in front of the monument, and tunes of salute were played by a military band. Later, Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams and the other Barbados guests paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

Attends Dance Drama

OW121659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister John M. G. M. Adams and the Barbados Government delegation he is leading attended a Chinese dance drama based on folk legend, "Ascending to the Moon", presented by the Shanghai Opera Theatre here this evening.

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Adapted from the popular tale, "The Hero Hou Yi Shooting Down the Suns and the Beauty Chang's Ascending to the Moon", the dance drama reflected the aspiration of the ancient Chinese people for conquering nature.

At the end of the performance, Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams mounted the stage to thank the Chinese artists and present them with a basket of flowers.

Accompanying the Barbados guests at the performance were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and his wife Zhang Ying, Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu, and Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao. This afternoon, Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams visited the Palace Museum in the company of Zhou Erfu.

Earlier today, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Forde, wife of the Barbados minister of external affairs and attorney general, had a cordial meeting with Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation. Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Forde also visited Tiantan Park (Temple of Heaven).

VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI MEETS VENEZUELAN VISITORS

OW121543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with Pompey Marquez, general secretary of the Movement to Socialism of Venezuela, and his wife. After the conversation, Ji Pengfei gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

Present at the meeting and banquet were Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Venezuela. Mr. and Mrs. Pompeyo Marques arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the International Liaison Department.

XINHUA SUMMARIZES CURRENT SITUATION IN BOLIVIA

OW101934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)--The High Command of Bolivia's armed forces yesterday called for the delaying for at least one year [of] the general elections to be held on June 29, according to a report from La Paz.

Announcing a statement by the armed forces at a press conference, Air Force Commander Waldo Bernal Pereira said that the on-going election campaign "is full of doubt and uncertainty" with the country's economy going from bad to worse and that any elected government "would be weak, without the capacity to govern." He pointed out that the delaying of the general elections will give the people time to "reorganize the democratic process" before the elections. The armed forces also demanded that President Lidia Gueiler remain in office before the elections. [as received]

There have been no immediate reports of what reactions President Gueiler and other political organizations have made toward the demand of the armed forces. Western news agencies said that the demand of the armed forces has put President Gueiler in conflict with the conservative brasshats once again.

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It is also reported that the Second Army Corps, stationed in Santa Cruz, Bolivia's third largest city, announced the same day a self-imposed "state of emergency" and demanded that the government declare U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman persona non grata and also his immediate departure from the country. The ambassador was accused of being in support of the forthcoming general elections, and being so, has interfered in the internal affairs of the country. The Second Army Corps also blamed President Gueiler for remaining indifferent to the U.S. ambassador's meddling.

In another development, members of Bolivia's ultraconservative Socialist Falange Party were reported to have staged demonstrations before the government palace or going on a hunger strike in support of the demand of the armed forces to expel the U.S. ambassador from the country.

Of late, the Bolivian Government and political parties have been engaged in active preparations for the general elections scheduled to be held on June 29, a date that has been finally arrived at after many twists and turns. The government, in a communique issued on June 7, denied the reports that the armed forces are plotting for a coup.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS FRIENDSHIP RECEPTION

OW121851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota, June 11 (XINHUA)--The Colombia-China Friendship Association gave a reception here today to celebrate Julio Mario Santo Domingo's leaving for his post as the first Colombian ambassador to China. China and Colombia established diplomatic relations on February 8. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe was among the over 200 guests present at the reception.

Addressing the reception, Diego Uribe said that he was convinced that following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Colombia and China, relations between the two countries will further grow in every field. He added that the Colombian Government, the Colombian ambassador to China and the Colombia-China Friendship Association should make common efforts for the promotion of friendship between the two countries, for peace and for mutual understanding.

Jose Maria Gomez, chairman of the Colombia-China Friendship Association, in his speech stressed the significance of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said that as in the past, the association will work hard for further enhancing the friendship between the two peoples.

BRIEFS

DRILLING EQUIPMENT TO PERU--Beijing, 12 June--China will provide Peru with two well drillers, 17 water pumps, some spare parts and maintenance equipment and tools as well as technical guidance. This is specified in a contract concluded between the China National Complete Plant Export Corporation and the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The contract was signed during the visit of a delegation from the Peruvian ministry headed by Victor Hernan Torres Lajara, head of the Commission of Advisers to the minister. Visiting China between June 1 and 11 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Geology, the delegation had talks with Chinese Government departments on economics and technical cooperation. It also signed with the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries a summary of talks defining each other's intentions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 12 Jun 80 OW]

MINISTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

OW120959 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Minister of Building Materials Song Yangchu expounds development of China's building material industry during an interview with station reporter--date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] "During the current readjustment of China's national economy, priority has been given to the development of the building material industry," said Minister Song Yangchu during an interview with a station reporter. He said: "The long defunct Ministry of Building Materials was restored by the state last year. Last year, fast development was reported in the production of cement, plate glass, floor and wall tiles, cement pipes and plaster stone. Initial success was also won in the development of new-type building materials."

According to Minister Song Yangchu, the total floorspace of various types of buildings which began construction last year exceeded 100 million square meters, of which some 62 million square meters were completed. "This showed a 66 percent increase as compared with 1978 and hit an all-time high in housing construction since the founding of the republic," he said. "However," he added, "the production of building materials is still far from being sufficient to meet the demands of the state capital construction program and people's housing construction."

Dwelling on the prospects of China's building material industry, Minister Song said: "China plans to put up equipment capable of producing new-type building materials, sufficient to meet the needs of building 3 to 4 million square meters in floorspace within a period of 3 years and further plans to equip all its large- and medium-size cities with new-type building material production bases in another 10 years. Meanwhile, it also plans to gradually increase the output of new-type building materials needed in rural housing construction."

Touching on the subject of export trade of building materials, Minister Song Yangchu said: "Currently, the international market has a growing demand for China's building materials. However, China's products only account for a small percentage in the total sales of similar products on the international market." "We will step up export of building materials and pay special attention to the quality of export products," he stressed.

"To accelerate the growth of the building material industry, China will expand economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries under the established principles of independence and self-reliance and will introduce advanced technology and equipment from abroad in the forms of loans, compensatory trade and joint ventures to improve and expand a number of its existing factories and mines or build new ones, so as to expeditiously change the backward features of our building material industry."

ENERGY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES NATIONAL CONSERVATION MEETING

OW121227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tianjin, June 12 (XINHUA)--China is putting 2,040 million yuan into energy conservation equipment and technologies this year, Xiao Han, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission in charge of China's energy resources, said at a national meeting which ended here yesterday. The budget, to be used in factories throughout the country, is the largest ever for this purpose, Xiao Han said.

The meeting, called to discuss energy conservation, opened on June 5 and was attended by energy officials and specialists from 12 provinces, three municipalities and 12 government industrial and transport departments. Xiao Han said that the more than six per cent increase in output value planned for industry this year depends mainly on energy saving.

He noted that China's energy production in the first two months of this year rose by 1.5 per cent over the same 1979 period while industrial production went up 14.1 per cent in terms of value.

China's energy production increased only 2.8 per cent last year over 1978, yet last year's industrial output value went up by 8.5 per cent. The coal, oil and electricity saved by various industrial and transport departments was equivalent to 18 million tons of standard coal.

Energy specialists at the meeting said that at present, energy is used in China at a rate of only around 30 per cent efficiency due to backward equipment and technology and also poor management. An energy engineer from Anshan, China's leading iron and steel producer in the northeast, said that around 40 per cent of its energy was thus wasted every year.

Some specialists also said that 65 per cent of the industrial enterprises which run on oil, accounting for the consumption of some 10 million tons of oil per year, should not be using that precious fuel.

Those at the meeting agreed that long-term plans for energy conservation are necessary and should entail improving equipment and technologies.

One measure to cut down energy consumption for the second half of this year will be fuel supply quotas for enterprises, particularly those which use a lot of energy. As another measure, the use and manufacture of technically obsolete boilers, diesel engines and motor vehicles which waste fuel, or those which use a great deal of oil, should be gradually restricted and stopped.

REMOTE GEOLOGICAL SENSING SITES ESTABLISHED IN PROVINCES

OW120322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--China has established two remote sensing geological centres, one in Beijing and the other in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, according to the Ministry of Geology. In addition, remote sensing geological stations have been set up in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Xinjiang and Tibet.

Geologists have charted maps in many provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on the scale of 1:500,000 and 1:1,000,000 on the basis of satellite photographs. The maps compiled by the station in Gansu Province on the basis of 156 aerial photographs have been supplied to 100 metallurgical, coal mining and other enterprises.

Study of the traces of placer gold and deserted river beds as shown by aerial photographs helped geologists in Heilongjiang Province to locate ten sites possible for finding gold deposits. One of them has been confirmed to have deposits of placer gold.

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Using remote sensing techniques, geologists in Jilin Province discovered two basic and ultrabasic rock bodies that contain copper and nickel. Geologists in Beijing, Tianjin and Xinjiang have located ancient river beds and underground water not far below the surface.

LINGUISTS CITE NEED TO IMPROVE CHINESE LANGUAGE TEACHING

OW120827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--A number of linguists and educators in Beijing have expressed concern for the quality of Chinese language teaching in Chinese schools and called for effective measures to change the situation.

They were speaking at a meeting held by the editorial department of the magazine MIDDLE SCHOOL LANGUAGE TEACHING. It was touched off by an article by the noted linguist Lu Shuxiang, who also attended the meeting, in the No. 4 issue of the magazine. Other linguists and language teachers have since echoed his comment on the low quality of language teaching at school. Among the leading linguists at the meeting was Ye Shengtao.

The participants all agreed that language teaching had recovered to a great extent from the decade of turmoil but was still at too low a level. Among the reasons they gave were that language teaching was overshadowed by scientific subjects and that the teaching methods were not effective enough.

They suggested that four sets of teaching materials be compiled to improve teaching in the primary and middle schools. The first set would be designed for pre-school children to train their speaking ability. The second set would help primary school pupils identify Chinese characters, a formidable job, and improve their reading and writing ability. The third set, for middle schools, would be a well-conceived selection of samples and classical pieces. The fourth would be a systematic linguistics textbook. They also emphasized the importance of giving advanced training to the language teachers.

PROMOTIONS, INCREASED TRAINING URGED FOR AGROTECHNICIANS

OW120854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--More than 20,000 agronomists and agrotechnicians have been promoted in the last year and a half, according to a recent national meeting held here to discuss titles for agrotechnical personnel.

The meeting stressed efforts to step up the training of agrotechnicians, and urged promotion for those who, with high technical levels, have made achievements in their work and are professionally competent.

There are several hundred thousand agronomists in China today, who have either completed agricultural college or technical secondary school education and are engaged in work in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, water conservation and meteorology, apart from a large number of agrotechnicians trained from among peasants and rural cadres working at the grassroots. In the east China Province of Shandong alone, around 100,000 agrotechnicians have been trained for the management of cotton fields.

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The State Council last month issued "provisional regulations for the titles for agrotechnical personnel" to be enforced throughout China. According to the regulations, the agrotechnical personnel are given the titles of senior agronomist, agronomist, assistant agronomist or agrotechnician according to their professional proficiency and contributions.

REPORTS ON RECENT ACTIVITIES OF PLA UNITS

OW130615 [Editorial Report] The following reports of activities of Chinese People's Liberation Army units have been monitored from PRC media:

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 5 June reports that Nanjing PLA units' Air Force held a congress of advanced models who learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and 1st Flying Division in Nanjing 5 June.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0000 GMT on 11 June reports on a letter in the 11 June JIEFANG RIBAO from a worker of the 7424 Plant taking exception to the plant authorities' decision to rate a plant worker as an advanced producer.

The same broadcast carries a JIEFANG RIBAO 11 June commentary rapping the 7424 Plant's party organization for rating the CCP members as advanced producers.

AFP CORRESPONDENTS WRITE ON VISIT TO BEIJING PRISON

Interviews 'Counterrevolutionary'

OW111258 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 11 Jun 80

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (AFP)--A prisoner in a Beijing jail said in an interview today that he had been sentenced for trying to help the Kuomintang overthrow the Chinese Communist Party.

39-year-old Pei Jiabang is one of 1,900 inmates at the Beijing Municipal Prison which opened its doors to Western correspondents today. He was originally sentenced to death for organising a pro-Taiwan "counter-revolutionary gang." His sentence was commuted to 10 years imprisonment and he hopes to be released in 1985.

Like the others confined within the prison walls, his head was shaven and he was clad in a linen shirt bearing his prisoner's number. He recounted the story of his "counter-revolutionary" crime--the most serious offence under the penal code--under the watchful eye of six uniformed policemen.

A city-dweller sent to the countryside, Pei grew angry at the action taken against his parents in 1966 at the height of the Cultural Revolution. They were members of a primary school committee who had been blacklisted for "taking the capitalist road" and objected to harsh treatment by the Red Guards.

"They were the target of attacks, treated as social outcasts and sent into forced labour. This provoked my bitterness and I started to believe in the ideology of the nationalist regime in Taiwan," he said.

In 1975 Pei organised an underground group in the Beijing suburbs. It was made up of 10 people who aimed to get in touch with Taiwanese intelligence operatives in Hong Kong and help them "attack the continent."

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"I used to listen to the Kuomintang radio a lot. I don't know whether there were many of us who thought that way at the time. The idea was in the air. However I turned to action," Pei said. The "conspirators" distributed anonymous letters calling on people to join them and participate in a "counter-revolutionary programme." "We were only at the liaison stage when we were denounced," he said.

He was immediately sentenced to death with two years probative imprisonment. With the advent of the post-Mao Zedong regime after 1976, the authorities started reviewing all death sentences passed under the "gang of four" of Jiang Qing, Mao's widow. His sentence was reviewed at a new hearing on February 8 this year.

"Today I see my acts as an expression of anti-patriotism. The authorities are currently encouraging the reunification of the motherland, while our acts were directed against it," he recounted.

He works about nine hours daily in the prison sock factory earning 2.5 yuan (1.65 U.S. dollars) a month pocket-money over and above his monthly 15 yuan food allowance. He received 2 yuan in bonuses in the last three-month period.

His wife divorced him, as happens to most prisoners in China, "to safeguard her future." The authorities allowed him the guardianship of their oldest child, while the other was left to their mother who has since remarried. Pei's oldest child lives with his parents and visits him at the jail. He has the right to one visit every two months.

Another member of the same "counter-revolutionary clique" is also an inmate of the prison but they work separately and never see each other. Others have already served their time, and the remainder were never imprisoned. He simply answered "no" when asked by this correspondent whether he had actually managed to contact Taiwanese secret agents.

Fu Yuehua Among 1,900 Prisoners

OW112036 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (AFP)--A prominent activist in the Beijing human rights and democracy movements, Mrs Fu Yuehua, is being held in Beijing Municipal Prison, prison officials told a group of visiting foreign journalists today.

Mrs Fu, a 33-year-old building worker, was the first victim of a clamp-down on the supporters of last year's "Beijing spring." But the prison officials said that Wei Jingsheng, the best-known of the activists in the protest movement, was not in the prison. Mr Wei was sentenced last October to 15 years' jail.

Mrs Fu was detained on January 18 last year, formally arrested on April 3 and sentenced at the end of December to a two-year term on charges of breaching the peace by organising demonstrations by peasants and other provincial protesters in Beijing.

The Beijing Municipal Prison has 1,900 prisoners, 107 of whom are women. The officials said three percent of the inmates were "counter-revolutionary criminals."

When journalists asked if they could talk to Mrs Fu, or at least photograph her, a warder replied, "We will ask her if she wants to." Shortly afterwards he returned saying that Mrs Fu did not want to talk to the visitors.

The inmates work in two factories, one making socks and the other plastic sandals.

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Use of Propaganda, Rehabilitation

OW130941 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 13 Jun 80

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (AFP)--Propaganda is everywhere in Beijing Municipal Prison in the form of posters quoting Mao Zedong's thoughts and other revolutionary slogans or simply prison regulations and hints on hygiene.

This is natural enough in a penitentiary, which like all Chinese penal institutions, aims at "reform through reeducation and labour." The prison stands in a street symbolically named "Street of Personal Renewal".

The 1,900 common law prisoners and "counter-revolutionary criminals" in this Beijing jail have their own prison newspaper entitled THE REFORM THROUGH LABOUR BULLETIN. Its contributors echo the line taken by the Communist Party newspaper, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and other official journals.

The principal feature in the latest issue is a collective work by "the reporting group of the 8th detachment of prisoners". It is about the recent posthumous rehabilitation of Mao Zedong's great rival the late President Liu Shaoqi.

The reporting group quotes the impressions of two inmates during a meeting of the 8th detachment after the prisoners had seen a television film of the recent memorial ceremony for Liu Shaoqi in the Great Hall of the People.

Parroting the official commentaries about Liu Shaoqi, the two men said: "Alongside Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou Enlai and Zhu De (creator of the People's Liberation Army), he was one of the founder members of our Communist Party."

In addition to their own bulletin, the prisoners have access to the PEOPLE'S DAILY and other official newspapers which are distributed every day in the prison.

Some of the slogans posted up inside the prison are of more immediate concern to the detainees. "Admit your crimes, bow to the law and you will have a bright future," is the message on one of them. Another poster advises: "Do good deeds to pay for your crimes and hasten your reform."

Other posters list five "do's" and five "don'ts". The five "don'ts" are spelled out in an article by the 3rd detachment in the prison bulleting: "Don't fight, don't swear, don't play a double game, don't shirk your work, don't form a gang." The five "do's" cover such points as morality, politeness, good manners, hygiene and acceptance of prison conditions.

Prison officials told visiting newsmen that the prisoners receive the same indoctrination during daily study sessions lasting one hour. In addition the prisoners, who include 107 women, take part in a weekly "criticism and self-criticism" session.

The prison Governor Li Huiji and his assistant Xing Xionghe are satisfied with the results obtained. They say that 80 percent of the prisoners behave either well or quite well. "Persuasion" is employed to mend the ways of the remaining hardcore who stray from the straight and narrow path. Prisoners are sometimes placed in solitary confinement but prison officials say that they are generally not kept there for more than one week.

JIEFANGJUN BAO STRESSES COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

OW120601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Report on second "guidance" article for the study of "guiding principles for inner-party political life" published in 11 June JIEFANGJUN BAO, entitled: "Uphold Collective Leadership; Oppose the Making of Arbitrary Decisions by Individuals"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun--The article notes that, as stipulated in the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," party committees, from the Central Committee down to the grassroots, must follow a system of combining collective leadership with division of labor and individual responsibility. This is an important question of principle in upholding and improving the party's leadership.

The article points out that collective leadership is one of the overriding principles of the leadership of the party. Historical materialism holds that the masses are the maker and master of history, and that therefore any outstanding individual cannot expect to successfully perform his duties unless he integrates himself with the masses and with the collective. When applied to the work of the party, this fundamental Marxist concept means that party work must be done by following collective leadership, relying on the strength of the masses and the collective, and that no individual is allowed to lead the work by making arbitrary decisions. This fundamental Marxist concept will be helpful to the party in correctly exercising its leadership only by persisting in the principle of collective leadership and opposing the making of arbitrary decisions by individuals.

1. Every individual, including most outstanding leaders, has his own limits. It is therefore impossible for any individual to have a thorough understanding in and reach a correct decision on everything. Should an individual divorce himself from collective leadership and make decisions on complicated and important problems himself, it inevitably will give rise to his subjectivism and onesidedness and often will lead to impractical decisions. Decisions reached by the collective through practicing collective leadership are by and large more practical, comprehensive and correct.

2. In following collective leadership, serious discussions are held by the collective and decisions are reached jointly on all important matters. When the leading members are able to unify their thinking in this way, it will be easier for them to act in concert and consciously implement the decisions of the party committee. If an individual is allowed to deviate from collective leadership, monopolize the power and make arbitrary decisions, it will suppress and weaken the initiative and sense of responsibility of other leading members. This will make it difficult for them to act in one mind and one heart and impossible for them to successfully implement the party's lines, principles and policies.

3. Sometimes there may also be deviations or errors in the decisions made by the collective. However, as long as everyone upholds collective leadership and relies on the strength of the collective, such mistakes will be discovered earlier and corrected in time. If any individual is allowed to deviate from collective leadership and wilfully have his own way, mistakes which may only be temporary and limited in nature will also likely develop into serious mistakes that are of long duration and that affect the whole situation.

It should be noted also that when collective leadership is not followed, when an individual is allowed to monopolize power and there is a lack of collective supervision, anyone intent on using his leadership post and power to do evil will be able to take advantage of the situation. When everyone upholds collective leadership and relies on the strength of the collective, it will be easier for us to detect, expose and check bad people and bad deeds.

This shows that, if we want to lead a sound inner-party political life, strengthen party building and improve party leadership, we must persist in following collective leadership and opposing the making of arbitrary decisions by individuals.

The article notes that the party has learned an abundance of lessons and had much experience with regard to the question of whether we should uphold collective leadership or allow an individual to make arbitrary decisions. In its history the party witnessed Chen Duxiu behave in a patriarchal manner and Wang Ming in a domineering and arbitrary way. They went in vigorously for the practice of "what I say goes," totally ignored and refused to accept the correct opinions of many comrades inside the party; they even went as far as to discriminate against and attack those comrades who persisted in their correct opinions, thereby causing serious losses to the cause of the party. Through protracted and complicated struggle, our party was able gradually to form its good tradition of collective leadership. However, for a period after the founding of our country, cases of arbitrary actions by individuals became more frequent and the party's collective leadership was weakened. This principle of collective leadership of the party was even more seriously sabotaged, particularly by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the decade of their rampage when they vigorously practiced feudal fascist autocracy within the party.

The party Central Committee took the lead to revive the good tradition of collective leadership, after the smashing of the "gang of four." Party leadership has been improved and strengthened and once again the party's cause is advancing successfully. History tells us that China is a country profoundly influenced by feudal autocracy and the patriarchal system of small production. To overcome the unhealthy phenomenon of arbitrary decisions by individuals is therefore a task calling for protracted and arduous struggle. All party members, leading cadres at all levels, in particular, must fully realize and be highly conscious of this. They must firmly abide by and uphold the principle of collective leadership in the party.

It was precisely for the purpose of more successfully persisting in collective leadership and insuring the inheritability and continuity of the party's correct line that 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided to reestablish the Central Committee Secretariat to put collective successorship into practice [shi xing ji ti jie ban 1395 5887 7162 7555 2234 3803]. This represents a step further in carrying forward the party's fine tradition. It conforms with the need of the new period and has a far reaching historical significance. Party organizations at all levels must conscientiously implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and follow the example of the party Central Committee to practice collective leadership well in leading bodies at all levels.

Analyzing the importance of reaching decisions on matters of major importance only through collective discussions by the party committee, the article notes that, in upholding collective leadership, the most important thing is to make sure that all important questions are discussed by the party committee collectively before decisions are reached and that no individual is allowed to make arbitrary decisions. In this respect, there still remain some abnormalities in some of our party organizations to this date. For instance, there is the practice of undisguised opposition to the principle of collective leadership in some units. In these units, either decisions on matters of major importance are made in accordance with what an individual secretary says, instead of by the party committee through collective discussions, or an individual leader may see fit to willfully veto whatever decisions he disapproves even after they are made collectively in meetings of the party committee. There are also some party organizations in which only the appearance of collective leadership exists, while in essence they are under the leadership of individuals who make arbitrary decisions.

In these organizations, no advance notice is given, no consultations are sought and the majority is not prepared, before the party committee holds a meeting, to discuss important questions. Thus, no full discussions are possible. In the end, it is still the word of an individual secretary that goes. In meetings by some party committees, it is always the individual secretaries who think themselves wiser who keep on talking and their incessant flow of words ends up as decisions or instructions by the party committees. Many people are also accustomed to accepting what their secretaries say as what counts. There are also some party committee responsible persons who, seriously affected by a patriarchal work style, find it completely impossible for themselves to accept the minutest difference in opinion and feel that their own opinions on all matters are what should be heeded. As a result, no one dares raise any different ideas in a meeting, which is always "lopsided" in opinion.

The article says, to eliminate all of the above-mentioned opposition to collective leadership, an important thing to do is to correctly handle the relationship between the secretary and the other members of the party committee. It is reiterated in the "guiding principles" that, within a party committee "the relationship between the secretary and the members of the committee is not one between superior and inferior; the secretary is a member on an equal standing with other members of the party committee." A secretary must by no means place himself above the party committee's other members, monopolizing power and making arbitrary decisions. All opinions made by the secretary on matters of importance on which no decision is made by the party committee through discussions are only personal opinions. They cannot be taken as the opinions of the party committee and should not be termed instructions. In a meeting held by the party committee to discuss a problem, the committee members have the same right as the secretary to speak their minds on an equal standing. The secretary should let all members express their opinions to the full and, on the basis of giving play to democracy, pool the correct ideas from among these opinions to come up with a joint resolution. When the party committee makes a decision, the secretary has the right of only one vote, as do other members of the committee.

When a majority disagrees with the view of the secretary, it is necessary to uphold the principle of the minority's being subordinate to the majority. The secretary should never disobey a decision by the majority simply because he believes that he is the principal leader or he has high seniority and is richly experienced and thus should enjoy special privileges. Should an individual be subordinate to the majority even if he believes that the decision is wrong? Yes, he should subordinate himself to the decision. The reasons are: First, whether a decision is right or wrong cannot be determined by an individual's subjective knowledge. Second, even if the majority is wrong, disputing the decision will bring about discord in action or even organizational splits. All this will cause even greater damage to the party. At the same time, if you are not subordinate to the majority, you will divorce yourself from the majority. This will not help in using correct views to convince the majority of people, or to the summing up of experience and the correcting of mistakes by party organizations in the course of practice. Third, when an individual holds different views, he can reflect his opinions to the party organ at the higher level and request correction according to a stipulation in the party constitution.

The article believes: Members of a party committee must also shoulder major responsibilities in upholding collective leadership and combating individual arbitrary decisions. They should adopt a principled stand on the basis of the party spirit and actively and responsibly put forward their different opinions, if they have such opinions. They should not echo what others say and become yes men. Still less should they flatter others, pander to the whims of secretaries or sing unprincipled praise of others. This represents the work style of the philistines of the exploiting classes, and should never be allowed to spread in the party.

Dwelling upon the practice of combining collective leadership with a division of labor and individual responsibility, the article points out: When we stress collective leadership, we do not mean to denigrate or deny the role of an individual. On the contrary, we attach great importance to an individual's talent, enthusiasm and creativity to the collective cause, and stress the need to combine the wisdom of individuals with that of the collective and to bring into full play the role of individuals through the collective. This calls for efforts to enforce the system of a division of labor with individual responsibilities under the collective leadership. To combine collective leadership with division of labor and individual responsibility in essence means to combine collective wisdom with individual wisdom and to combine leading members' sense of organization and discipline with their initiative and creativity. If there is only collective leadership without division of labor and individual responsibilities, it will be impossible to do any complex work. A situation may arise in which no one is responsible for anything and collective leadership will come to nothing.

To adhere to the system of combining collective leadership with a division of labor and individual responsibilities, all the leading members of the party committee must clearly understand that they themselves shoulder dual responsibilities. On the one hand, they, as members of the collective leadership, shoulder an unshirkable responsibility for all the work of the party committee. They should concern themselves with the situation as a whole. They should not immerse themselves in their own work and remain indifferent to matters of overall importance. Only by strengthening their sense of responsibility to collective leadership and working hard with one heart and one mind, will collective leadership be strong and vital. On the other hand, added to their own share of work, on the basis of a division of labor with individual responsibility, leading members shoulder even more specific and direct responsibilities. To exercise collective leadership, we must insure that everyone has a specific job and that everything is taken care of by someone. Under the collective leadership of the party committee, each leading member must bring into full play his enthusiasm, initiative and creativity and conscientiously carry out his share of work. As for problems that he is held responsible to solve independently, he should boldly solve such problems. He should not practice a division of labor without taking responsibility, push all matters to an organ at a higher level or refer all issues, either major or minor, to the party committee for discussion and decision. If this happens, the party committee will be unable to concentrate its efforts on studying and handling major issues or spare time to go deep into the masses to understand the situation at the grassroots level.

On the question of how to deal correctly with the leaders and leading comrades at all levels, the article emphatically says: To uphold collective leadership and combat individual arbitrary decisions, it is necessary to correctly understand and handle the relations between the leader, party, classes and masses and correctly deal with the party leader and the leading comrades at all levels on the basis of Marxist principles.

Lenin points out: "In history, if a class is not going to recommend its own leaders and advanced representatives who are good at organizing and leading the movement, it will be impossible to play a dominant role." The tasks of the proletarian revolutionary struggle are extremely arduous. It is all the more important to have a leader who represents the interests and the will of the broad masses, who maintains close ties with the masses and who is able to correctly lead the masses to forge ahead.

The so-called leaders are a fairly stable group of people who are most prestigious, influential, and experienced, and who have been elected to assume the most important jobs. It is wrong to deny or underestimate the major role and authority of the leaders. It is for this reason that we must cherish our own leaders. To cherish our own leaders in essence means to cherish the party's interests, class interests and the people's interests. However, first, all great, revolutionary leaders are not gods, but men. They emerge and are created in the course of revolutionary mass struggles. They are the most advanced members within the party and among the masses. The reason why revolutionary leaders are great and why they enjoy the vigorous support of the people is that instead of being isolated individuals who divorce themselves from the masses, they are those leaders who stand amidst the masses and who understand the masses most and who are best at relying on the masses and absorbing the wisdom, experience and strength of the masses. Second, leaders are often not one person only. Just as Lenin said, leaders are a collective. Without the strength of the collective, individuals alone are unable to lead the revolution well. To give prominence to individuals and place individuals above the party's collective leadership is incompatible with the nature of the proletarian party. It is for this reason that Marxism opposes the exaggeration of the role of individuals and opposes giving prominence to individuals while admitting the important role of outstanding persons. Marxism calls for the need to seek truth from facts in giving publicity to leaders as their particular status deserves. It is forbidden to sing unprincipled praises. The second plenary session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee held in 1949 decided to forbid the sponsoring of birthday parties for party leaders and the use of party leaders' names for places, streets or enterprises. The Eighth National OGP Congress reaffirmed these policies and stipulations. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," proceeding from ulterior political motives, sang unprincipled praise, worshipped the leader as god with their hidden sinister aim and praised the leader to the skies with the flattery of the exploiting classes. They carried out a "vigorous popularization" campaign. Actually they tried to popularize themselves. It should be said that this kind of pernicious influence is deeprooted. Even now, the leaders of party organizations in some localities still love to give themselves prominence and have other people praise them. They like to display official airs, go in for ostentation and throw their weight about. To carry out such philistine practices and seriously divorce themselves from the masses runs counter to the revolutionary qualities that the leaders of our proletarian party ought to have. This practice must be resolutely stopped. The party's leaders at all levels must impose strict demands on themselves according to the "guiding principles," consciously place themselves amid the masses and amid the collective, and never for a moment divorce themselves from the masses and the collective.

BEIJING WANBAO ON AGE, DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK120631 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 27 May 80 p 3

[Article by Chen Qun and Liu Li: "The Aging and Weakening of the Force of Scientists and Technicians"]

[Text] The world's science and technology history has long ago proven that the aging of the force of scientists and technicians often shows causality with the weakening of science and technology. Japanese scientist Mitsuasa Yuasa has discovered: Since 1540, in four centuries the world scientific activity center has shifted five times: Italy (1540-1610), England (1660-1730), France (1770-1830), Germany (1810-1920), and the United States (1920 up to now). The "shift cycle" is about 80 years. One of the major reasons for the shift is the aging of the circle of scientists. Take France as an example: In 1750, 30 percent of scientists were around 20, in 1850 the percentage was 20, and in 1900 it was 2; scientists around 60 years old accounted for 2.5 percent of the total in 1975, 10 percent in 1850 and 20 percent in 1900. Mitsuasa Yuasa held: The aging of the circle of influential scientists is very probably the major reason for the weakening of science in France in the 19th century.

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Sampling statistics of 2,000 out of thousands of the world's famous people illustrate that there is close connection between youth and invention. The best age region for the first accomplishment (fame) is 21 to 31 for politicians and militarymen, 21 to 31 for scientists, 16 to 26 for writers, and 12 to 22 for artists. The average age is 20 to 30. China is at present the youngest country in the world; 60 percent of the population is under 30. However the age of the force of scientists and technologists does not match this age. Of the 1,496 representatives at the 2d Congress of the China Association of Science and Technology not long ago, 78.9 percent were over 50, and only 0.9 percent were under 35. The average age of scientists holding positions of deputy research fellow is 58. This limited statistic shows: 99.1 percent of scientists have passed the best age of invention, and almost all the scientists have passed an average age of the first accomplishment. The ship of China's science and technology has started its voyage, but amid cheers people worry: The captain, first mate, helmsman...their hair is already gray. Although these respectable elders are full of lofty aspirations and great ideals, and perhaps they may have made inventions, their abilities fall short of their wishes. At present, the developed countries treat the tapping of "youth energy" as an important strategy. This tendency should greatly draw our attention. We should understand that youths are not only "future," they are "present." We need far-sighted elders to discover new people. The youth should also treasure their golden period, and exert themselves to work hard.

XINHUA REPORTER CALLS FOR SOLVING WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

OW122005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 12 Jun 80

[XINHUA reporter Wu Xinwen's letter: "The Masses in Dry Areas Hope That the Difficult Problem of Drinking Water Supply for People and Livestock Will Be Solved as Quickly as Possible"]

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 12 Jun--Drinking water supply has been a long-standing problem in some areas in China. Owing to the many measures taken by the party and government since nationwide liberation, the problem has been solved, in varying degrees, for 40 million of the 80 million people in areas with a water shortage. The problem of drinking water for 21.1 million head of livestock has also been solved. However, there are over 40 million people and 20 million head of livestock in the country still facing the problem of a drinking water shortage.

The problem exists mainly in China's dry limestone mountainous areas, hilly areas and ravines in the loess plateau, the coastal region, offshore islands, pastoral areas and areas hit by endemic diseases related to the quality of drinking water.

Some old revolutionary bases, minority nationality regions and remote districts are also facing the problem of a water shortage. The inability to solve the drinking water supply for people and livestock has caused political ill effects. Therefore, whether we can solve the problem is a major issue concerning the masses' livelihood, production and national unity.

Practice has proved that in solving the problem, leading bodies and cadres of concerned departments must regard it as a major ideological issue and take effective measures to allocate funds, materials and equipment to produce quick results. In carrying out water conservancy construction, it is necessary to give priority to drinking water projects for people and livestock.

We are stepping up our efforts to modernize agriculture, but how can we achieve agricultural modernization if the people of some areas are facing the problem of a drinking water shortage? Recently the state departments concerned mapped out a plan to thoroughly solve the difficult problem of drinking water supply in 3 to 5 years. So long as the leadership pays due attention, implements the correct policy and takes firm measures, the plan will definitely materialize.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR SUPPORTING EVENING SCHOOLS

OW121437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 12 Jun 80

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Everybody Should Support Running Evening Schools"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun--The flourishing Shenyang foreign language evening school vividly tells us: How encouraging it is to see a high tide in study being whipped up amid the masses of our country!

There was a musician named Shi Kuang in the state of Jin in the Spring and Autumn Period. Talking about study, he said: When a young man loves to study, it is like the morning sun rising in the east and beaming its rays in all directions; when a man in the prime of his life loves to study, it is like the scorching sun dazzling directly overhead; when a man does not make up his mind to study until he is old, it is like burning a candle at night. Although the candlelight is no match for the sun, it is still much better than groping in the dark.

Today while marching toward the four modernizations, all men and women, young and old, who were held up for a decade by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," understand the importance of study. Everyone who wants to make some achievement is yearning for an opportunity to study. Of course, the most ideal situation would be if everybody could attend a regular college or a technical secondary school. However, owing to the restrictions existing in our country's economic and cultural conditions, we cannot possibly run that many colleges and technical secondary schools. Only a few percent of high school graduates have the opportunity to attend colleges. What should we do? One good idea is to open all avenues for study. We should take effective measures to run all types of spare-time schools study classes and training classes. The foreign language evening school run by the Liaoning Provincial Scientific and Technical Translation Company is a good example deeply welcomed by the masses. The teaching posts in the evening school are held simultaneously by personnel from institutes of higher learning, the TV university and scientific research units, who have rich teaching experiences. For classrooms, the evening school rents or borrows whatever houses are available. Since it is open in the evening, many people can attend it. The tuition is low, and so it is not a heavy burden for the students. This type of evening school can be run in many places and by many units. They all have conditions to run it, and it would not be difficult for them to run such a school. According to the teaching plan of this evening school, students can master daily conversation after 1 year of unremitting study efforts. They can also read and translate simple scientific and technical documents with the help of dictionaries. Such schools can train qualified personnel in large numbers and at great speed. Why not go ahead with it? If all scientific research, education and cultural departments and all trades run similar evening schools according to their own respective conditions and make the study of science and culture greatly convenient for the people in society, it would expedite the work of raising the scientific and cultural level of the Chinese nation.

There is an old saying: "At the beginning many people wish to study well, but only a few can persevere to the last minute." This philosophy should inspire those who are motivated by a fervid enthusiasm to attend evening schools to be prepared to undauntedly conquer the scientific and cultural fortresses despite all setbacks. As for those comrades who are actively running evening schools in the high tide of study, they should meet the masses' expectations by sparing no effort to improve teaching and further consolidate and develop the fruitful results of education.

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Society needs evening schools to be run in a big way, and running evening schools well calls for strong support by all fields in society. "When everybody adds fuel the flames rise high." If all of us are of one mind, evening schools can certainly be run in large numbers and well. The "flames" of the broad masses' studying science and culture will surely burn higher and higher.

BRIEFS

SHIPPING COMPANIES--Beijing, 10 Jun--With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government and the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, the China Ocean Shipping Company has recently established two joint companies--one in Jiangsu Province and the other in Zhejiang Province. The establishment of these companies a joint venture between the China Ocean Shipping Company and the communications bureaus of Jiangsu and Zhejiang, is a measure adopted by the Ministry of Communications to develop the country's ocean shipping enterprise, provide better service in foreign trade and assist in building local ocean shipping business. In the past, foreign trade supplies from Jiangsu and Zhejiang were transported to Shanghai and Lianyungang ports before they were handled by the China Ocean Shipping Company. From now on, such shipments will be handled directly by the two joint companies. At present, the two companies are mainly handling shipments to Hong Kong. In the future, they will open up routes to Japan and Southeast Asian countries. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 10 Jun 80 OW]

MOTION PICTURE JOURNAL--Beijing, 10 Jun--A new journal DIANYING WENHUA [MOTION PICTURE CULTURE] will come off the press soon. It is a journal that implements the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," advocates academic study, popularizes basic motion picture knowledge, carries historical cinematographic information and introduces and studies cinematography in foreign countries. It is edited by the Motion Picture Research Institute of the Ministry of Culture. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 10 Jun 80 OW]

YOUNG TEACHER TRAINING--Hefei, 9 Jun--China University of Science and Technology has taken steps to raise the vocational level of its young teachers. Among the university's more than 500 young teachers, 20 have been enrolled as postgraduate students, more than 130 have been qualified as instructors and 130 have been promoted as assistants. In the past 2 years, the university has selected more than 60 young teachers to take advanced studies at related scientific research institutes and fraternal colleges and universities. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 9 Jun 80 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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SHANDONG STRENGTHENS CONTROL OVER MILITIA WEAPONS

Issues Circular

SK130623 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to our sources, recently the Shandong Provincial People's Government and the Shandong Provincial Military District have issued a joint circular on strengthening the control over militia weapons. The circular states that leaders at all levels should pay sufficient attention to controlling militia weapons, and that comrades in charge should personally grasp this work in a conscientious and responsible manner.

The circular urges all localities to strictly carry out the rules for the control and use of weapons and ammunition of the militia, to adopt necessary safety measures and to exercise rigid control over the issuance of ammunition according to the pertinent instructions of the higher authorities. It demands that good, earnest work be done in safekeeping weapons and ammunition.

Issues Disciplinary Warnings

SK130627 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to our sources, (Sun Wanying), militia company commander of (Hezhuang) production brigade, and (Wang Xueshu), militia company commander of (Zhapu) production brigade, both of (Helou) commune in Heze County, were given disciplinary warnings by the party for providing a rifle and ammunition to celebrate the birthday of the grandmother of (Shi Weizhu), a public security specialist [gong an te pai yuan] of the commune.

On the morning of 19 May, the public security specialist of (Helou) commune, (Shi Weizhu), held a celebration for his grandmother's birthday. A commune member of (Zhapu) production brigade named (Wang Xuejin) knew that (Sun Wanying), military company commander of (Hezhuang) production brigade, had in his possession leftover bullets from the past firing drills and went to the latter's house to get them. (Sun Wanying) gave some 90 rounds of ammunition--all in his possession--to (Wang Xuejin) though he knew clearly that they were to be fired during the birthday celebration. Having obtained what he wanted, (Wang Xuejin) went to (Wang Xueshu), military company commander of (Zhapu) production brigade, to borrow a gun. (Wang Xueshu) also knew that this was to be used to celebrate the birthday of (Shi Weizhu's) grandmother but, in order to show his friendship, he took out a semiautomatic rifle from the militia arms supply depot and gave it to (Wang Xuejin). After the celebration had begun, (Wang Xuejin) went to a spot at the back of the village with the rifle and the bullets. He fired a series of shots into a ditch as part of the birthday celebration, using up all of the 90-odd rounds of ammunition.

By providing the rifle and bullets to others for celebrating the birthday, (Sun Wanying) and (Wang Xueshu) committed an act in total disregard of party discipline and in violation of the principle. This left a very bad impression upon both the cadres and masses. To enforce party discipline, educate the individuals concerned, strengthen the control of weapons and ammunition of the militia and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents, the party committee of the Heze County People's Armed Forces Department gave (Sun Wanying) and (Wang Xueshu) party disciplinary warnings, dismissed (Sun Wanying) from the post of the militia company commander and made a public announcement in this regard to all the people in the county.

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ZHEJIANG RIBAO CALLS FOR DEVELOPING MOUNTAIN, COASTAL AREAS

OW121205 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Report on ZHEJIANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Vigorous Efforts Should Be Made To Develop Mountainous and Coastal Areas"--date not given]

[Excerpt] The article says: After making an exhaustive study and investigation, the provincial party committee recently called for making vigorous efforts to exploit natural resources in mountainous and coastal areas. This is a policy decision of strategic importance in undertaking the four modernizations in the countryside of our province. It merits the attention of party committees at various levels.

The guiding principles for work should be laid down according to actual conditions. This is the most fundamental method of work for leaders at various levels. Zhejiang is a mountainous and coastal province where the area, natural resources, conditions and potential of mountains and water bodies require us to build mountainous and fishery areas as a major task in the four modernizations of the countryside.

In the past, party organizations in Zhejiang carried out revolutionary activities in mountainous and coastal areas. The people in those areas made every effort to support us during the war years. After liberation, we came down from the mountains and entered the cities. During the ensuing long period of socialist construction, we focused our attention only on the construction of the plains because of various subjective and objective reasons. Although this situation has greatly been changed in recent years, attention paid to mountainous and coastal areas is still not sufficient. As a result, the development and exploitation of mountainous and coastal areas is still a major weak link in the economic construction of our countryside. That is why communes and brigades in some mountainous and fishery areas still remain very poor. As we now begin our march toward the four modernizations, we must take practical steps and effective measures to lead the people in the mountainous and fishery areas to push economic construction forward as quickly as possible.

HANGZHOU SPONSORS TOUR FOR TAIWAN FISHERMEN

OW130959 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Nine fishermen--the entire crew of a Jilong harbor fishing boat from Taiwan--recently toured Hangzhou. They enjoyed the beautiful scenic spots of Hangzhou's West Lake and visited the well-known Buddhist shrine--Linyin Temple--and the tomb of Yueh Fei, a national hero of the Song Dynasty. They were very happy to see that these scenic spots and historical sites were well preserved and in good repair. They also visited the Hangzhou brocade factory, the Hangzhou No 2 Chinese medicine pharmaceutical plant and the (Xinanjiang) powerplant. They were guests of the (Sanzhong) brigade of (Xihu) commune. Everywhere they went, the fishermen were affectionately entertained and warmly received. Seeing with their own eyes the motherland's splendid culture and majestic mountains and rivers as well as its brand new socialist construction, the fishermen were very happy.

While sailing on a rainy and stormy sea with very poor visibility off the coast of the Zhoushan Islands on the night of 1 June, the Taiwan fishing boat collided with another fishing boat and sustained some damage. However, the entire crew of nine were unharmed. While their boat was undergoing repair at the Zhoushan fishing boat dockyard, the nine fishermen arrived in Hangzhou on 7 June at the invitation of the Putuo County reception station for fishermen from Taiwan and toured Hangzhou for 5 days.

YUNNAN CONFERENCE ON INCREASING PRODUCTION, PRACTICING ECONOMY

HKL20949 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] From 20 to 30 May, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government held a work conference on increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues, and economizing on expenditures on the industry and communications front. The conference studied the guidelines of the forum on long-term planning for the whole country and the national conference on increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues and economizing on expenditures on the industry and communications front, recently convened by the State Council. On the basis of summing up our work in industry and communications over the past year, and focusing on the theme of enhancing economic efficiency, the conference devoted a great deal of time to discussing the issue of relying on policies and on science and technology in striving to achieve this year's goal of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues and economizing on expenditures.

The conference discussed and decided on this year's objectives of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues and economizing on expenditures on the industry and communications front; analyzed the favorable and unfavorable factors related to industry and communications enterprises of our province fulfilling this year's production tasks; and urged all these enterprises to resolutely and thoroughly unfold a mass movement to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues and economize on expenditures, with major attention focused on improving quality, expanding varieties, lowering consumption and increasing profits--and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the state's financial and production tasks.

The conference held that the key to fulfilling the above-mentioned tasks lies in strengthening and improving the party's leadership and enhancing the party's combat effectiveness. We must give full scope to the role of the party committees as the core of leadership, the role of the party branches as fighting bastions, and the role of the Communist Party members as exemplary vanguards. We must pay attention to conducting political and ideological work among the workers and employees in the light of new conditions, tasks and needs and with specific problems in mind. We must unswervingly implement the party's political, ideological and organizational lines and carry out propaganda and education on the future and [words indistinct] of socialism. We must properly organize manpower to make contributions for the four modernizations, deeply unfold a labor emulation drive to increase production and practice economy, and emphasize the role of model workers and advanced collectives as leaders, backbone elements and bridges. We must pay attention to the well-being of the employees and workers, free them of apprehensions, properly arrange production, do a good job of labor protection, promote comprehensive utilization and [words indistinct].

BRIEFS

SICHUAN SUMMER CROP HARVESTS--Sichuan Province has reaped good harvests of summer crops this year. Rapeseed output has increased by 76 million jin over last year and hit a record high. Wheat output has shown only a slight decrease from last year's recorded figure. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Jun 80 OW]

XIZANG SHEEP WOOL PROCUREMENT--In order to raise the Tibetan people's income and support the state's construction, commercial departments in Xizang have since the beginning of this year hiked the purchase price of sheep wool. According to the statistics given by concerned departments, Xizang is capable of producing more than 2 million jin of sheep wool. In the past only 32 percent of the sheep wool was procured by the state because of improper management. In 1979 the state procured only 680,000 jin of sheep wool. After the price hike, the state expects to procure considerably more wool than last year. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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JIN MING ADDRESSES HEBEI PLA POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK120311 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Hebei Provincial Military District held a political work conference from 27 May to 2 June which seriously conveyed and implemented the spirit of the all-PLA and the Beijing PLA units political work conferences. Proceeding from the reality of the building of the PLA units and militia in the military district, the conference concentrated on the issue of implementing the spirit of those two meetings.

Jin Ming, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, delivered a speech at the conference on the morning of 2 June. He pointed out: The PLA has always attached very great importance to strengthening political work. The political work of our army is world-famous. However, in recent years, due to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, the army's political work was weakened. In his important speech at the all-PLA political work conference, Chairman Hua reiterated that political work remains the lifeline of economic and military work. This tells us that in the new historical period, political and ideological work can only be strengthened and cannot be weakened. This is the case in the localities and it is particularly the case in the army. The army is an armed force that carries out revolutionary political tasks and has to fight. Without strong political and ideological work, it cannot have a high degree of concentrated unity, it is not possible to fundamentally enhance the political awareness of the cadres and fighters, and it cannot possess fighting strength.

At present, the army is carrying out the glorious mission of building and defending the four modernizations. The tasks of political and ideological work are extremely arduous. We must do well in conveying and implementing the spirit of the all-PLA and the Beijing PLA units political work conferences, seriously look into the new circumstances and problems in political work in the new situation, and strive to do a still sounder and more effective job of political work.

He stressed: In strengthening political and ideological work, the current primary task is to strengthen the party's political and ideological leadership, fight an ideological battle to promote proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology, and occupy the position with proletarian ideology. At present there is a very bad trend in society. Certain people hanker after the bourgeois lifestyle and pursue certain unhealthy things. These things corrupt people's thinking and ruin the social atmosphere. These things are bound to make inroads into and affect the PLA units through various channels. The party committees and political organs at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this matter and actively and spontaneously fight well the ideological battle to promote proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology.

Chairman Hua has called on the army to play a good leading part in promoting proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology and improving the social atmosphere, and also in strengthening political work. I hope that the commanders and fighters of the Hebei Military District will also do well in leading the people of the whole province in these respects. We must arm the minds of the cadres and fighters with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and unswervingly implement the party's line, principles and policies. We must launch activities to learn from the heroes, translate this into action, establish a new atmosphere, embrace broad ideals, strictly adhere to organization and discipline, take the lead in upholding social morals, and dare to struggle against all kinds of erroneous ideas and unhealthy trends. We must strive to cultivate more new men with lofty communist awareness, like Lei Feng and Lu Shicai.

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Comrade Jin Ming also said: In implementing the spirit of the two political work conferences, it is necessary to get a good grasp of party building and of selecting, promoting and cultivating successors. The party organizations at all levels must seriously review the current problems in light of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," and carry out rectification in ideology, organization and work style. We must bring into full play the core leadership role of the party committees, the combat fortress role of the party branches, and the vanguard and model role of the party members, and strive to do a good job of all aspects of building a modern revolutionary army.

(Fei Guozhu), political commissar of the military district, presided at the meeting. Political Commissar Zeng Mei delivered a summation after Comrade Jin Ming had spoken.

HEBEI PLA COMMISSAR ON DEVELOPING PARTY SPIRIT

HKL30253 Ljia Zhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Recently, provincial military district political commissar Comrade Zeng Mei stressed while giving a lesson to party members and cadres of organs: We should strengthen our development of the party spirit, and try hard to be qualified CCP members. He pointed out that at present some CCP members do not have firm faith in the party and lack confidence in the objectives of the party, while some CCP members mix themselves with the common masses, with the result that their vanguard and model role is not very clear.

Comrade Zeng Mei stressed: To be a qualified CCP member, one should maintain political and ideological unanimity with the Central Committee. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the party has set a series of lines, principles and policies which represent the basic interest of all people. We should not waver over the party's line just because the party has made mistakes. In ideology, we must have unswerving faith in the party line, and be of one heart with the party. To accomplish the party line, we should keep on fighting in spite of all setbacks and struggle to the end.

To maintain political and ideological unanimity with the party, we should study very hard, and try hard to strengthen party spirit. We should correct the tendency of neglecting theory study which has appeared among some CCP members. We should systematically study basic Marxist theories, enhance political consciousness and theoretical standard; and fundamentally raise our spontaneity to implement the party's line, policies and principles. We must learn sentence by sentence and line by line the "guiding principles" and the draft of the revised party constitution, truly understand the party's nature, aim, guiding ideology, basic program and basic task in the current stage, understand the glorious tradition and excellent work style of the party, and correctly exercise the rights and duties of party members. We should take up the weapons of criticism and self-criticism and, in connection with reality, seriously check on how far we are from being a qualified CCP member. We should carry forward the accomplishments, correct our mistakes, rectify ideology and party spirit, bring into full play the vanguard and model role of a CCP member, and lead the masses to work hard for the implementation of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL WEATHER FORECAST--The authorities concerned in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have warned the people that most parts of the region will have less rainfall during the period from June to August this year than last year. Because of this, there might be dry, hot winds, and the crops might be affected by insect pests. In certain localities, however, waterlogging and hailstones are expected during this period. The authorities urged all rural communes and brigades to make due preparations for these natural disasters.

[Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR INSPECTS NEW HARBIN GREENHOUSE

SK120840 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO report, a large modernized glass greenhouse, the first of its kind in the province, has been completed in the suburbs of Harbin. Recently Chen Lei, governor of the province, inspected the greenhouse and named it the "Harbin Greenhouse." He wrote the name in calligraphy.

All equipment for the greenhouse was imported from the Netherlands. After 30 days of hard work, the Harbin Municipal Vegetable Science and Technology Institute, aided by Dutch experts and scientists and technicians from Harbin Architectural Engineering College and Northeast Agricultural College, completed installing all the equipment on 5 June. Through test runs and proper adjustments, all technical parameters of the equipment met the requirements of the original design, and the greenhouse was put into operation.

The greenhouse occupies an area of 5,270 square meters with a galvanized steel framework, which is light in weight and resistant to corrosion. It has electrically controlled automatic systems for heating, temperature control, spray irrigation, ventilation, supply of carbon dioxide and the steam sterilization of soil.

LIAONING RIBAO EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

SK130712 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Report on LIAONING RIBAO 12 June editorial: "Allow Intellectuals To Carry Out Their Ambitious Plans in the Course of the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The editorial states: Never before has the role of intellectuals been as important as it is today. Whether or not we can bring this role into full play is a major issue on which the success or failure of the four modernizations hinges.

To bring the intellectuals' role into full play, we must first correct the misunderstanding of leading cadres at all levels of intellectuals and conduct a wide-ranging and deep-going education of the party's policies on intellectuals among cadres and masses both inside and outside the party. In particular, leading bodies at all levels should take the lead in correcting their perceptions. We should overcome the thinking of rather being left than right, get rid of the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line and insure that the majority of intellectuals are treated as part of the working class in theory as well as practice.

The editorial states: Some comrades fail to implement the party's policies on intellectuals and fail to bring into full play the intellectuals' role because of their poor understanding. They do not agree with the historical materialist thesis that science and technology are productive forces. We must educate and enlighten these comrades and help them grasp in theory and through practice the thesis that science and technology are part of productive forces, as Marx contended. We must aid them to clearly see that mental labor is playing an ever-growing role in social labor and that the intellectuals' historical role is becoming increasingly prominent as science and technology play a bigger role in our productive forces on an unprecedented scale and with unprecedented speed.

The editorial concludes: A great number of talented people are being neglected and wasted in many localities and departments. To improve this situation, it is imperative for leading departments and personnel concerned to resolve the issue of understanding and, at the same time, adopt policies and measures enabling every intellectual to be assigned a job commensurate with his abilities.

WANG FENG STUDIES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN SOUTHERN XINJIANG

OWI21655 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0753 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 12 Jun--"At present, only by further eliminating the pernicious ultraleftist influence of the idea of having to be 'large, collective, egalitarian and poor' from cadres' minds can we invigorate the rural economy and better implement the party's policy designed to make the people better off." This was the suggestion made by Wang Feng, first secretary of the CCP Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, during his investigation tour of rural and pastoral areas in southern Xinjiang, as reported by XINHUA reporter Lan Xueyi.

As noted by Comrade Wang Feng, the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the two party Central Committee's documents on agricultural development have brought vigor to the rural economy in southern Xinjiang. The features of the countryside are undergoing a transformation. The commune members of various nationalities are content with the party's policies. However, a considerable number of people are still worried. In the main, they fear further changes in policy; they fear frequent changes of cadres which in turn will cause the masses suffering, they fear delays and failure at lower levels to carry out decisions made at the higher levels aimed at benefiting the masses; and they fear that the cadres will force the masses to do something they are reluctant to do. While these worries have an historical origin, they also stem from the failure of certain cadres to understand the current economic policies and from their inefficiency to discharge their daily duties. Many commune members told Wang Feng: Xinjiang has implemented the system of responsibilities in production on the basis of calculating compensation according to output for 2 years and has obtained good results in practice. However, certain cadres still disapprove of this system and refuse to implement it. Some fear that they will be criticized in the future or worry that their own family members, relatives and friends may be deprived of the opportunity to "eat in the same canteen as everyone else." In returning and allocating additional land, orchards and livestock for personal needs, certain commune and brigade cadres failed to return or allocate them in full measure; some allocated bad or oddly shaped land to the commune members; and some even delayed or took no action at all. In certain other localities, commune members' sideline production has yet to be developed.

Why have certain cadres failed to efficiently carry out party policies and lacked the enthusiasm in turning the masses from being poor into being prosperous? Comrade Wang Feng's investigation reveals that this should be mainly attributed to the failure of certain cadres to dispose of the ultraleftist line in their thinking and to the fact that their minds are still burdened by the pernicious influence of the idea of having to be "large, collective, egalitarian and poor." In the eyes of these comrades, a larger scale of production is better than smaller-scaled one; more collective ownership of the means of production is better; the practice of "eating from the same pot" in distribution is better; and if commune members have more income and become well to do, they are more liable to take the capitalist road. Influenced by these ideas, they are unable to implement the party's policies designed to make the people better off.

Comrade Wang Feng held: To maintain that something should remain as it stands is not the way to completely wipe out the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line. It is necessary to further correct, ideologically and theoretically, the erroneous idea of having to be "large, collective, egalitarian and poor" in the minds of certain cadres, to bring order out of chaos, and to smoothly implement policies down to every household.

On his investigation tour Wang Feng realized that due to the prolonged efforts to criticize "being better off" and discredit "being rich," the "fear of become well to do" has continued to prevail in certain localities; that certain production teams are deeply impoverished but dare not think of ways of becoming "better off"; and that certain production team cadres even consider it an honor to be poor. He said that this practice should be changed. When the Hetian County party committee held a meeting of representatives of well-to-do commune members to compete in becoming better off, Wang Feng came to offer his greetings and give his support and encouragement to those commune members who have become better off through labor. In the course of conducting the investigation, Comrade Wang Feng talked about a great many models who have become well to do through labor; praised those good cadres who have led and encouraged commune members to become better off; and gave explanations, and guidance to cadres on breaking with mental shackles, tapping production potentials, leading commune members to do rural economic work in a flexible way and making everybody become well to do. He also offered specific suggestions on relaxing economic policies and specific measures for turn poverty into prosperity.

BRIEFS

GANSU GRAIN STORAGE REMAINDER--Based on a suggestion made by the provincial grain bureau, the Gansu Provincial People's Government recently urged to departments concerned in various localities to improve the work of storage of reserved grain. It called for attention in protecting the grain against mildew and against being eaten by rats. Granaries should be kept in good condition, and any necessary repair work should be done promptly. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Jun 80 SK]

GANSU WORKERS SCHOOLS--This year the 28 schools for training skilled workers in Gansu Province will enroll some 4,600 new students. Graduates of junior and senior middle schools, aged 15-22 single and in good health may apply for admission to these schools. Jobless youths in cities and educated youth who have settled in the countryside may also apply if they have an educational background equivalent to junior or senior middle school graduates. Schools run by industrial and mining enterprises far from the cities should try to accommodate the dependents of their own staff and workers. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Jun 80 SK]

SHAANXI PLANNED PARENTHOOD-Xian, 10 Jun--As a result of the popularization of planned parenthood, 10,875 couples in Huinan County, Shaanxi Province, have received single-child certificates, accounting for 98 percent of the county's married couples. The county's natural population growth in 1979 decreased to 0.74 percent as compared with 0.95 percent in 1978. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 10 Jun 80 OW]

QIDAM BASIN OIL EXPLORATION--Another oil well in the oil exploration area in eastern Qaidam Basin, Qinghai Province, has proved to be high-yielding. This is the third high-yielding oil well discovered in the area in this year. On 23 May trial production was begun, with a daily output of more than 300 tons. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 80 SK]

QINGHAI AFFORESTATION--Qinghai Province completed the work of spring afforestation by the end of May. Some 15,000 mu of land was afforested, and some 18 million trees were planted around houses and villages and along roads and waterways. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80 SK]

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